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5		Elizabeth A. Brown
6	Attorney for appellant	Clerk of Supreme Court
7	CLIDDEM	E COLUM
8		E COURT
9	STATE OF	NEVADA
10	RONALD J. ROBINSON,	No. 83250
11	Appellant,	110. 03230
12	VS.	APPELLANT'S APPENDIX VOL. 4
13	STEVEN A. HOTCHKISS,	MIEDERINI S MIENDIN VOL. 4
14	STEVEN A. HOTCHRISS,	
15	Respondent.	
16	RONALD J. ROBINSON,	
17	,	
18	Appellant,	
19	VS.	
20	ANTHONY WHITE, ROBIN SUNTHEIMER, TROY	
21	GHESQUIERE, JACKIE STONE,	
22	GAYLÈ CHANY, KENDALL SMITH, GABRIELE	
23	LA VERMICOCCA, ROBERT KAISER.	
24		
25	Respondents.	
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	II	

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Filed			Stamp
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02/22/20	Statement of damages NRS § 90.060	4	APP000541 APP000545
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5 6	02/25/20	Trial Exhibit 9 - Letters from Frank Yoder and Spreadsheet	7	APP000961 APP000968
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10	02/24/20	Trial Exhibit 12 - Consolidated Financial Statements for VCC	7	APP000991 APP001003
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12 13	02/24/20	Trial Exhibit 14 - Preliminary Offering Circular	8/9	APP001048 APP001157
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DAVID LIEBRADER, ESQ. STATE BAR NO. 5048 THE LAW OFFICES OF DAVID LIEBRADER, APC 2 601 S. RANCHO DR STE, D-29 LAS VEGAS, NV 89106 3 PH: (702) 380-3131 Attorney for Plaintiffs 4 DISTRICT COURT 5 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 6 IN THE MATTER BETWEEN Case No. A-17-762264-C 7 Steven A. Hotchkiss, Dept.: 8 8 PLAINTIFF, NOTICE OF DELEGATION OF 9 **RIGHTS** v. 10 Ronald J. Robinson, Vernon Rodriguez, Frank 11 Yoder, Alisa Davis and DOES 1-10 and ROES 1-10, inclusively 12 CONSOLIDATED WITH **DEFENDANTS** 13 Case No. A-17-763003-C Anthony White, Robin Suntheimer, Troy 14 Sunthermer, Stephens Ghesquiere, Jackie Stone, Gayle Chany, Kendall Smith, Gabriele 15 Lavermicocca and Robert Kaiser, 16 **PLAINTIFFS** 17 18 Ronald J. Robinson, Vernon Rodriguez, Virtual Communications Corporation, Frank Yoder, Alisa 19 Davis and DOES 1-10 and ROES 1-10, inclusively 20 21 22 TO THE COURT, THE PARTIES AND ALL INTERESTED PERSONS. PLEASE TAKE 23 NOTICE that Provident Trust Group hereby delegates whatever rights it has to pursue this 24 25

litigation on behalf of Steven A. Hotchkiss, Anthony White, Troy Suntheimer, Stephens Ghesquiere, Jackie Stone, Gayle Chany, Kendall Smith, Gabriele Lavermicocca and Robert Kaiser ("Plaintiffs") to Plaintiffs, to be pursued by their attorney David Liebrader in the present action.

Provident Trust Group serves as a self-directed IRA Custodian for Plaintiffs (with the exception of Robin Suntheimer), and denies it has any obligation to prosecute any claim on behalf of Plaintiffs. To the extent any rights do exist, Provident Trust hereby delegates those rights to Plaintiffs, to be prosecuted by their attorney.

On behalf of Provident Trust Dated: 2/5/2020

AGREED AND ACCEPTED:

David Liebrader Dated: 7.6.20

On behalf of Plaintiffs

Dated: January 29, 2019 (70)

Respectfully submitted,

The Law Office of David Liebrader, Inc.

David Liebrader
Attorney for Plaintiffs

Electronically Filed 2/10/2020 9:52 AM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT DAVID LIEBRADER, ESO. 1 STATE BAR NO. 5048 THE LAW OFFICES OF DAVID LIEBRADER, APC 2 601 S. RANCHO DR. STE. D-29 LAS VEGAS, NV 89106 3 PH: (702) 380-3131 Attorney for Plaintiffs 4 DISTRICT COURT 5 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 6 IN THE MATTER BETWEEN Case No. A-17-762264-C 7 Steven A. Hotchkiss, Dept.: 8 8 PLAINTIFF, **OPPOSITION TO** 9 DEFENDANT'S PRE TRIAL v. **BRIEF** 10 Ronald J. Robinson, Vernon Rodriguez, Frank 11 Yoder, Alisa Davis and DOES 1-10 and ROES 1-10, inclusively 12 **DEFENDANTS** CONSOLIDATED WITH 13 Anthony White, Robin Suntheimer, Troy Case No. A-17-763003-C 14 Suntheimer, Stephens Ghesquiere, Jackie Stone, Gayle Chany, Kendall Smith, Gabriele 15 Lavermicocca and Robert Kaiser 16 **PLAINTIFFS** 17 v. 18 Ronald J. Robinson, Vernon Rodriguez, Virtual Communications Corporation, Frank Yoder, Alisa 19 Davis and DOES 1-10 and ROES 1-10, inclusively 20 21 22 **OPPOSITION** 23 Defendant belatedly filed a motion dismiss and a motion in limine disguised as 24

Case Number: A-17-762264-C

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a pretrial brief, despite the fact that the deadlines to file motions to dismiss and motions in limine passed on February 8, 2019 and January 10, 2020, respectively. In light of this, the Court should refuse to entertain any of the arguments raised. It should be noted that Plaintiffs attempted to file a joint pretrial memo, and sent a proposed JPTM to Defendants' counsel on January 15, 2020. Defendants did not respond, forcing Plaintiff to file an individual pretrial memo on January 21, 2020. Defendants then followed up six days later with their own pretrial memo, which was a transparently tactical move to advance arguments that were barred by the deadlines set in the JCCR and pretrial orders.

Plaintiffs address the issues raised by Defendants in their brief

1. Failure to Name an Indispensable Party

Defendants claim that Plaintiffs self-directed IRA Custodian Provident Trust ("Provident) is the real party in interest, and that because Provident did not file the lawsuit on behalf of Plaintiffs, or was not joined in the lawsuit the case cannot proceed. This is incorrect. Per contract, Provident has no obligation to advance claims on behalf of Plaintiffs. In addition, Provident has delegated any rights it has to pursue this claim to the Plaintiffs. See Exhibit "A", attached. For that reason alone, the Court can deny the motion to dismiss.

The document that governs the relationship between Plaintiff and Provident Trust Group is the "Custodial Agreement." The services Provident is contractually obligated to provide are set forth in this written agreement. Among other provisions, the agreement provides that Provident Trust Group is an IRA Custodian, not a Trustee, and that as a Custodian, is not under any obligation to sue on behalf of its clients.

on the investment.

"We are under no obligation or duty to investigate, analyze, monitor, verify title to, or otherwise evaluate or perform due diligence for any investment directed by you or your investment advisor, representative or agent; nor are we responsible to notify you or take any action should there be any default or other obligation with regard to any investment."

(Emphasis added.) See Exhibit "B", page 4/13 attached.

The issue of the IRA Custodian as real party in interest has been asserted unsuccessfully as a defense in several recent cases, most notably in a Utah District Court case (<u>Deem v. Baron</u>) in 2016. There, the court cited two recent federal court decisions that held that an IRA Custodian was not a real party in interest

"In the case before the court, the actual agreement between Plaintiff David Law, and the custodian, American Pension Services, clearly states that the owner, David Law, not the custodian, has sole responsibility for decisions. The custodian was to have "no responsibility." Following the logic of the *Vannest* case and the *FBO David Sweet IRA* case, which this court finds compelling, the Plaintiffs, not the holder or custodian of the IRA are the true parties in interest. Since the custodian/holder has not been involved in the decision-making process, it lacks the knowledge of the facts which would allow it to bring this action."

Deem v. Baron (D. Utah 2016) 2:15-CV-00755-DS (See Exhibit "C" attached.)

The facts here are identical; Provident Trust acting as 1) "Custodian" was the

2) "Holder' of the 3) "Note", and 4) "was not involved in the decision-making process"

Defendants base their whole argument in the mistaken (and unsupported) premise that Provident Trust was acting in a Trustee capacity over Trust funds. This

argument is demolished by the actual written agreement between Plaintiffs and Provident where the parties acknowledge a Custodian relationship.

In fact, there is nothing in the custodial agreement that mentions any Trustee like obligations. To the contrary, the parties, in plain language, agreed that it was Plaintiff who would be responsible for taking legal action, and not Provident Trust.

Here, Plaintiffs did NOT manifest an intent to create a Trust. What they did manifest was an intent to create a self-directed IRA custodial account whereby they were responsible for selecting the investments, and for taking action in the event of a default.

From the first page the relationship is defined as a Custodial relationship, not a Trustee relationship, and Defendants cannot point to a single reference to a Trustee relationship in the agreement.

What Defendants are asking the court to do is to rewrite the contract and force Provident Trust to take on the role of a Trustee. Plaintiff's Promissory Notes plainly states that Provident Trust Group is **the Holder** of the Note, and contrary to Defendants' unsupported allegations, was not acting in the capacity of a Trustee. The Note bears Plaintiffs' initials on each page, and their signatures on page three. Next to Plaintiffs' signatures, is a stamped signature from Provident Trust where the CEO signed off as **a consultant**, and not as a Trustee.

Defendants tried this same argument in a previously decided case here in the EJDC. That case Reva Waldo v. Ronald Robinson, case A-15-725256-C ("the Waldo case") was decided by Judge Williams in 2018. After extensive briefing by the parties many months prior to trial, Judge Williams denied the motion and issued the

following Order: (See Exhibit "D", attached)

Defendants' motion to dismiss for failure to name an indispensable party,
specifically Provident Trust Group was the subject of extensive briefing. In
addition to the motion, opposition and reply the court also asked for and
received supplemental briefing from the parties, as well as out of jurisdiction
authorities lodged with the court by Plaintiff.

The issue of whether a self-directed IRA Custodian is a necessary party such that the Plaintiff lacks standing to sue is an issue of first impression in Nevada. Based upon the filings the Court finds that Provident Trust owed limited duties to Plaintiff and did not direct, consent, approve or disapprove of Plaintiff's investment decisions in the self-directed account. Instead, it was Plaintiff, the owner of the Provident Trust Group custodial account who managed, directed and controlled the investments. See <u>FBO David Sweet IRA v. Taylor</u>, 4 F. Supp. 3d 1282 (E.D. Ala. 2014). Because Plaintiff was the sole decision maker on the account, and Provident Trust Group expressly, by contract, declined to undertake any action to pursue remedies for default on the investment, the Court finds that Provident Trust Group is not a necessary or indispensable party and, on that basis, DENIES Defendant's motion.

(See Exhibit "D", attached)

Having the final word on this argument is Provident itself which has delegated whatever rights it has to pursue this matter to Plaintiffs. The issue of whether Plaintiff has standing to assert her claim is moot. As a result, Plaintiffs are properly before this Court seeking their remedies.

2. <u>Liability of Ms. Davis and Mr. Rodriguez</u>

Plaintiffs more fully described Mr. Rodriguez role, and his liability as a control person for the sale of unregistered securities in their trial brief, and incorporate those same arguments here. As to Ms. Davis, she is named only because her grandfather Mr. Robinson testified under oath that Ms. Davis provided VCC's unregistered broker dealer and fund raiser Retire Happy with a pre signed, pre initialed note without his permission (thereby working a fraud on the Plaintiffs, who purchased based on Mr. Robinson's guarantee.)

That pre-signed Note was then used by Retire Happy to solicit all of the Plaintiffs in this case. When VCC defaulted, the investors demanded Mr. Robinson make good on his guarantee. He feigned ignorance, blaming Ms. Davis for acting without his permission or authority. This ruse was exposed as a lie when Ms. Davis testified at the Waldo trial, and the same is likely to happen here. In any event, Defendants analysis regarding claims made against Ms. Davis and Mr. Rodriguez misses the mark, as the claims against them are specific and limited.

3. Excluding Misuse of Corporate Funds: NRS 48.035

The Court should treat this as an untimely motion in limine, and should deny it on that basis alone. As to the merits, if the court is inclined to consider it, Frank Yoder, a former officer of the Defendants will testify that Mr. Robinson misappropriated over \$2 million of the funds raised from Plaintiffs and other investors. This is the reason VCC ran out of money and was unable to repay Plaintiffs. Mr. Yoder offered this testimony in the <u>Waldo</u> case, and will offer it again here. Clearly what happened to Plaintiff's funds, and why VCC couldn't repay the investors is relevant, as is the fact

that one of Defendant's own officers performed an audit and found that Mr. Robinson misappropriated money.

For these reasons, and because this is a bench trial with no chance of a jury being improperly swayed by emotion, the testimony should be heard.

4. Discharge of Mr. Robinson for his Persoanl Guarantee

Mr. Robinson argues that his personal guarantee was extinguished by the VCC Bankruptcy discharge. He made this same argument in the <u>Waldo</u> case, where Judge Williams denied it, and permitted the case to proceed to Judgment. The Court should do the same here.

Robinson claims that VCC's bankruptcy discharge releases him from liability as a guarantor. This is legally incorrect. The general rule is that a discharge of the debtor does not affect the liability of another entity for the discharged debt. See 4-524 Collier on Bankruptcy p 524.05.

And, from the bankruptcy Code:

Except as provided in subsection (a)(3) of this section, discharge of a debt of the debtor does not affect the liability of any other entity on, or the property of any other entity for, such debt.

11 USC 524(e)

The filing of a bankruptcy petition prevents temporarily the litigation of prepetition claims against a debtor. See 11 U.S.C. § 362(a)(1). The entry of a discharge acts as a permanent injunction against litigation for the purpose of collecting a debt from the debtor or the debtor's property. 11 U.S.C. § 727(b). "A discharge in bankruptcy does not extinguish the debt itself, but merely releases the debtor from

personal liability for the debt." <u>In re Edgeworth</u>, 993 F.2d 51, 53 (5th Cir. 1993). Following the discharge, section 524(a)(2) enjoins "actions against a debtor," <u>Owaski v. Jet Florida Sys., Inc.</u> (<u>In re Jet Florida Sys., Inc.</u>), <u>883 F.2d 970, 972</u> (11th Cir. 1989), but section 524(e) "specifies that the debt still exists and can be collected from any other entity that might be liable." <u>In re Edgeworth</u>, 993 F.2d at 53; <u>see also In re Jet Florida</u>, <u>883 F.2d at 973</u> ("However, a discharge will not act to enjoin a creditor from taking action against another who also might be liable to the creditor.").

Therefore, a creditor may establish the debtor's nominal liability for a claim solely for the purpose of collecting the debt from a third party, such as an insurer or guarantor. <u>Id.</u>; see also In re Walker, 927 F.2d 1138, 1142 (10th Cir. 1991) ("It is well established that this provision permits a creditor to bring or continue an action directly against the debtor for the purpose of establishing the debtor's liability when, as here, establishment of that liability is a prerequisite to recovery from another entity."); <u>In re Hendrix, 986 F.2d 195</u> (7th Cir. 1993) (citing <u>In re Shondel, 950 F.2d 1301</u> (7th Cir.1991)); <u>In re Doar, 234 B.R. 203, 207</u> (Bankr. N.D. Ga. 1999) (Kahn, J.).

As to the effect a bankruptcy filing has on guarantors *vis a vis* the automatic stay, the result is the same:

Although the scope of the automatic stay is broad, the clear language of section 362(a) stays actions only against a "debtor." <u>Assoc. of St. Croix Condominium Owners v. St. Croix Hotel Corp.</u>, 682 F.2d 446, 448 (3d Cir.1982). As a consequence, "[i]t is universally acknowledged that an automatic stay of proceedings accorded by §362 may not be invoked by entities such as sureties, guarantors, co-obligors, or others

with a similar legal or factual nexus to the debtor." Lynch v. Johns-Manville Sales Corp., 710 F.2d 1194, 1196-97 (6th Cir.1983); see also United States v. Dos Cabezas Corp., 995 F.2d 1486, 1491-93 (9th Cir.1993) (holding that stay does not preclude government from pursuing deficiency judgment against nondebtor cosigners of promissory note); Croyden Associates v. Alleco, Inc., 969 F.2d 675, 677 (8th Cir.1992) (refusing to extend stay to claims against solvent codefendants), Credit Alliance Corp. v. Williams, 851 F.2d 119, 121-22 (4th Cir.1988) (enforcing a default judgment entered against a nondebtor guarantor of a note during the pendency of the corporate obligor's bankruptcy).

The sole Nevada case cited in support, <u>Marion Properties</u> (cites infra) is not on point, and is easily distinguished. In that case a creditor <u>voluntarily dismissed</u> <u>claims</u> against the debtor with prejudice, <u>then later</u> tried to sue the guarantor. The court found that in voluntary dismissing the debtor, the claim against the guarantor was extinguished.

"An attorney for Americana's bankruptcy trustee and Marion's attorney entered into a stipulation in which Marion dismissed its claim against Americana with prejudice and Americana dismissed its claim against Marion with prejudice. The stipulation was filed in the district court, and the district court approved it. The stipulation and order for dismissal stated that Marion's claims against Americana were "dismissed with prejudice, [Marion] reserving all rights to bring claims against the principals, incorporators or indemnitors of Americana Construction Company."

Marion Properties, Ltd. by Loyal Crownover v. Goff, 840 P.2d 1230, 108 Nev. 946 (Nev., 1992)

Robinson cannot point to any similarities to the facts in <u>Marion</u>; no settlement, no dismissal with prejudice, no intent to release claims. In fact, as part of

their confirmed bankruptcy plan VCC agreed to carve out claims brought by investors against Ron Robinson. This is because they intended to sue Robinson themselves (though they backed off when he offered the company free rent.) From the VCC Bankruptcy Disclosure Statement:

2. Claims against Third Parties. The Debtor believes it holds viable claims against former officer and director, Ronald J. Robinson ("Robinson"), and possibly other parties arising from the misuse of proceeds from the Unsecured Notes and related matters. Robinson disputes such claims and denies that he is liable to the Debtor for any misuse of any proceeds from the Unsecured Notes. To date, the Debtor has chosen not to pursue any claim against Robinson (i) due to the high costs and uncertainty of litigation and (ii) because Robinson has agreed to allow WinTech to occupy and use space in a commercial building in which he holds an ownership interest on a rent free basis. The Debtor believes the market value of the free rent provided to WinTech by Robinson to be approximately \$10,000 per month. Although informal, the Debtor's management believes that the current arrangement with Robinson is preferable to litigation and would prefer that this arrangement continue for the foreseeable future should the Plan be confirmed.

In the event of a Chapter 7 liquidation, the Debtor believes that there is a substantial likelihood that a Chapter 7 Trustee would assert claims against Robinson and possibly others arising from the misuse of proceeds from the Unsecured Notes. Given the inherent uncertainty and expense of litigation, the Debtor believes that \$100,000 is a fair and reasonable estimate of the net amount a Chapter 7 Trustee might ultimately recover from the pursuit of such claims. However, it is possible that the pursuit of such claims could yield significantly more or significantly less than \$100,000.

See Exhibit "E" attached.

This is VCC's own statement to the Bankruptcy Court. It squares with former Director Frank Yoder's sworn testimony that Mr. Robinson misappropriated millions. In any event, VCC's discharge does not discharge Robinson's guarantee, and Defendants have not offered a single bankruptcy case or citation in support of their

position that the guarantee is extinguished.

CONCLUSION

Because the issues raised are untimely and legally unsupportable, the Court should deny all relief requested in Defendants "Pre Trial Brief".

Dated: February 10, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

The Law Office of David Liebrader, Inc.

By:/s/ David Liebrader David Liebrader Attorney for Plaintiffs

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING I hereby certify that on the 10th day of February, 2020, I mailed a copy of the foregoing Opposition to Defendants Trial Brief to the following Harold Gewerter, Esq. Gewerter Law Firm 1212 Casino Center Boulevard Las Vegas, NV 89104 /s/: Dianne Bresnahan An Employee of The Law Office of David Liebrader

EXHIBIT "A"

Electronically Filed 2/6/2020 4:55 AM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

DAVID LIEBRADER, ESO. 1 STATE BAR NO. 5048 THE LAW OFFICES OF DAVID LIEBRADER, APC 2 601 S. RANCHO DR STE. D-29 LAS VEGAS, NV 89106 3 PH: (702) 380-3131 Attorney for Plaintiffs 4 DISTRICT COURT 5 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 6 IN THE MATTER BETWEEN 7 Case No. A-17-762264-C Steven A. Hotchkiss, Dept.: 8 8 PLAINTIFF, NOTICE OF DELEGATION OF 9 RIGHTS 10 Ronald J. Robinson, Vernon Rodriguez, Frank 11 Yoder, Alisa Davis and DOES 1-10 and ROES 1-10, inclusively 12 CONSOLIDATED WITH **DEFENDANTS** 13 Case No. A-17-763003-C Anthony White, Robin Suntheimer, Troy 14 Sunthermer, Stephens Ghesquiere, Jackie Stone, Gayle Chany, Kendall Smith, Gabriele 15 Lavermicocca and Robert Kaiser, 16 **PLAINTIFFS** 17 18 Ronald J. Robinson, Vernon Rodriguez, Virtual Communications Corporation, Frank Yoder, Alisa 19 Davis and DOES 1-10 and ROES 1-10, inclusively 20 21 22 TO THE COURT, THE PARTIES AND ALL INTERESTED PERSONS. PLEASE TAKE 23 NOTICE that Provident Trust Group hereby delegates whatever rights it has to pursue this 24 25 26

litigation on behalf of Steven A. Hotchkiss, Anthony White, Troy Suntheimer, Stephens Ghesquiere, Jackie Stone, Gayle Chany, Kendall Smith, Gabriele Lavermicocca and Robert Kaiser ("Plaintiffs") to Plaintiffs, to be pursued by their attorney David Liebrader in the present action.

Provident Trust Group serves as a self-directed IRA Custodian for Plaintiffs (with the exception of Robin Suntheimer), and denies it has any obligation to prosecute any claim on behalf of Plaintiffs. To the extent any rights do exist, Provident Trust hereby delegates those rights to Plaintiffs, to be prosecuted by their attorney.

On behalf of Provident Trust Dated: 2/5/2020

AGREED AND ACCEPTED:

David Liebrader Dated: 7.6.20 On behalf of Plaintiffs

Dated: January 29, 2019 (70)

Respectfully submitted,

The Law Office of David Liebrader, Inc.

David Liebrader
Attorney for Plaintiffs

EXHIBIT "B"

INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT CUSTODIAL ACCOUNT AGREEMENT

Form 5305-A under section 408(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

FORM (Rev. April 2017)

The depositor named on the application is establishing a Traditional individual retirement account under section 408(a) to provide for his or her retirement and for the support of his or her beneficiaries after death.

The custodian named on the application has given the depositor the disclosure statement required by Regulations section 1.408-6.

The depositor has assigned the custodial account the sum indicated on the application.

The depositor and the custodian make the following agreement:

ARTICLE

Except in the case of a rollover contribution described in section 402(c), 403(a)(4), 403(b)(8), 408(d)(3), or 457(e)(16), an employer contribution to a simplified employee pension plan as described in section 408k(d)(6), the custodian will accept only cash contributions up to \$5,500 per year for tax years 2013 through 2017. For individuals who have reached the age of 50 by the end of the year, the contribution limit is increased to \$6,500 per year for tax years 2013 through 2017. For years after 2017, these limits will be increased to reflect a cost-of-living adjustment, if any.

ARTICLE II

The depositor's interest in the balance in the custodial account is nonforfeitable.

ARTICLE III

- No part of the custodial account funds may be invested in life insurance contracts, nor may the assets of the custodial account be commingled with other property except in a common trust fund or common investment fund (within the meaning of section 408(a)(5)).
- No part of the custodial account funds may be invested in collectibles (within the meaning of section 408(m)) except as otherwise permitted by section 408(m)(3), which provides an exception for certain gold, silver, and platinum coins, coins issued under the laws of any state, and certain bullion.

ARTICLE IV

- Notwithstanding any provision of this agreement to the contrary, the distribution of the depositor's interest in the custodial account shall be made in accordance with the following requirements and shall otherwise comply with section 408(a)(6) and the regulations thereunder, the provisions of which are herein incorporated by reference
- 2. The depositor's entire interest in the custodial account must be, or begin to be, distributed not later than the depositor's required beginning date, April 1 following the calendar year in which the depositor reaches age 70½. By that date, the depositor may elect, in a manner acceptable to the custodian, to have the balance in the custodial account distributed in: (a) A single sum or (b) Payments over a period not longer than the life of the depositor or the joint lives of the depositor and his or her designated beneficiary.
- 3. If the depositor dies before his or her entire interest is distributed to him or her, the remaining interest will be distributed as follows:
 - (a) If the depositor dies on or after the required beginning date and:
 - (i) the designated beneficiary is the depositor's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over the surviving spouse's life expectancy as determined each year until such spouse's death, or over the period in paragraph (a)(iii) below if longer. Any interest remaining after the spouse's death will be distributed over such spouse's

- remaining life expectancy as determined in the year of the spouse's death and reduced by one for each subsequent year, or, if distributions are being made over the period in paragraph (a)(iii) below, over such period.
- (ii) the designated beneficiary is not the depositor's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over the beneficiary's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year following the death of the depositor and reduced by one for each subsequent year, or over the period in paragraph (a)(iii) below if fonger.
- (iii) there is no designated beneficiary, the remaining interest will be distributed over the remaining life expectancy of the depositor as determined in the year of the depositor's death and reduced by one for each subsequent year.
- (b) If the depositor dies before the required beginning date, the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with paragraph (i) below or, if elected or there is no designated beneficiary, in accordance with paragraph (ii) below.
 - (i) The remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with paragraphs (a)(i) and (a)(ii) above (but not over the period in paragraph (a)(iii), even if longer), starting by the end of the calendar year following the year of the depositor's death. If, however, the designated beneficiary is the depositor's surviving spouse, then this distribution is not required to begin before the end of the calendar year in which the depositor would have reached age 70½. But, in such case, if the depositor's surviving spouse dies before distributions are required to begin, then the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with paragraph (a)(ii) above (but not over the period in paragraph (a)(iii), even if longer), over such spouse's designated beneficiary's life expectancy, or in accordance with paragraph (ii) below if there is no such designated beneficiary.
 - (ii) The remaining interest will be distributed by the end of the calendar year containing the fifth anniversary of the depositor's death.
- If the depositor dies before his or her entire interest has been distributed and if the designated beneficiary is not the depositor's surviving spouse, no additional contributions may be accepted in the account.
- The minimum amount that must be distributed each year, beginning with the year containing the depositor's required beginning date, is known as the "required minimum distribution" and is determined as follows.
 - (a) The required minimum distribution under paragraph 2(b) for any year, beginning with the year the depositor reaches age 70½, is the depositor's account value at the dose of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the distribution period in the uniform lifetime table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9. However, if the depositor's designated beneficiary is his or her surviving spouse, the required minimum distribution for a year shall not be more than the depositor's account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the number in the joint and last survivor table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9. The required minimum distribution for a year under this paragraph (a) is determined using the depositor's (or, if applicable, the depositor and spouse's) attained age (or ages) in the year.

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- (b) The required minimum distribution under paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b)(i) for a year, beginning with the year following the year of the depositor's death (or the year the depositor would have reached age 70½, if applicable under paragraph 3(b)(i)) is the account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the life expectancy (in the single life table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9) of the individual specified in such paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b)(i).
- (c) The required minimum distribution for the year the depositor reaches age 70½ can be made as late as April 1 of the following year. The required minimum distribution for any other year must be made by the end of such year.
- The owner of two or more Traditional IRAs may satisfy the minimum distribution requirements described above by taking from one Traditional IRA the amount required to satisfy the requirement for another in accordance with the regulations under section 408(a)(6).

ARTICLE V

- The depositor agrees to provide the custodian with all information necessary to prepare any reports required by section 408(i) and Regulations sections 1.408-5 and 1.408-6.
- The custodian agrees to submit to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and depositor the reports prescribed by the IRS.

ARTICLE VI

Notwithstanding any other articles which may be added or incorporated, the provisions of Articles I through III and this sentence will be controlling. Any additional articles inconsistent with section 408(a) and the related regulations will be invalid.

ARTICLE VII

This agreement will be amended as necessary to comply with the provisions of the Code and the related regulations. Other amendments may be made with the consent of the persons whose signatures appear on the application.

ARTICLE VIII

- 8.01 Definitions In this part of this agreement (Article VIII), the words "you" and "your" mean the depositor. The words "we," "us," and "our" mean the custodian. The word "Code" means the Internal Revenue Code, and "regulations" means the Treasury regulations.
- 8.02 Notices and Change of Address Any required notice regarding this IRA will be considered effective when we send it to the intended recipient at the last email address we have in our records. If no email address was provided, we will provide such notice by U.S. mail to the last address we have in our records. This notice will direct you to our website to view any new information pertaining to your IRA electronically unless you notify us that you prefer we provide you with paper copies of the same. You, or the intended recipient, must promptly notify us of any change of email or mailing address. Any notice to be given to us will be considered effective when we actually receive it.

8.03 Representations and Responsibilities

a. In General. You represent and warrant to us that any information you have given or will give us with respect to this agreement is complete and accurate. Further, you agree that any directions you give us or action you take will be in compliance with applicable laws and proper under this agreement, and that we are entitled to rely upon any such information or directions. If we fail to receive directions from you regarding any transaction, if we receive ambiguous directions regarding any transaction, or if we, in good faith, believe that any transaction requested is in dispute, we reserve the right to take no action until further clarification

acceptable to us is received from you or the appropriate government or judicial authority. We will not be responsible for losses of any kind that may result from your directions to us or your actions or failures to act, or for our exercising our right to take no action until we have received further clarification acceptable to us, and you agree to reimburse and indemnify us for any loss we may incur as a result of such directions, actions, or failures to act. We will not be responsible for any penalties, taxes, judgments, or expenses you incur in connection with your IRA. We have no duty to determine whether your contributions or distributions comply with the Code, regulations, rulings, or this agreement.

We may permit you to appoint, through written notice acceptable to us, an authorized agent to act on your behalf with respect to this agreement (e.g., attorney-in-fact, executor, administrator, and investment manager); we have no duty to determine the validity of such appointment or any instrument appointing such authorized agent. We will not be responsible for losses of any kind that may result from directions, actions, or failures to act by your authorized agent, and you agree to reimburse and indemnify us for any loss we may incur as a result of such directions, actions, or failures to act by your authorized agent.

You will have 60 days after you receive any documents, statements, or other information from us to notify us in writing of any errors or inaccuracies reflected in these documents, statements, or other information. If you do not notify us within 60 days, the documents, statements, or other information will be deemed correct and accurate, and we will have no further liability or obligation for such documents, statements, other information, or the transactions described therein.

By performing services under this agreement we are acting as your agent. You acknowledge and agree that nothing in this agreement will be construed as conferring fiduciary status upon us. We will not be required to perform any additional services unless specifically agreed to under the terms and conditions of this agreement, or as required under the Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder with respect to IRAs. We may employ agents and organizations for the purpose of performing administrative or other custodial-related services with respect to your IRA for which we otherwise have responsibility under this agreement, and the limitations on our duties to you under this agreement or otherwise will also apply with respect to each agent or organization so employed. You represent to us that if a mandatory distribution arises, you will have the means through your IRA and/or other retirement accounts to meet any mandatory distribution requirements. You agree to release, indemnify, and hold us harmless for any and all claims, actions, proceedings, damages, judgments, liabilities, costs, and expenses (including, without limitation, attorney's fees) arising from or in connection with this agreement.

To the extent written instructions or notices are required under this agreement, we may accept or provide such information in any other form permitted by the Code or applicable regulations including, but not limited to, electronic

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE WE, OR OUR OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS, AGENTS, LICENSORS, OR REPRESENTATIVES, SUBJECT TO OR LIABLE FOR ANY CONSEQUENTIAL, INCIDENTAL, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY OR SIMILAR DAMAGES, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, DAMAGES OR COSTS INCURRED AS A RESULT OF LOSS OF TIME, LOSS OF SAVINGS, LOSS OF DATA, LOSS OF REVENUES AND/OR PROFITS, WHETHER FORESEEABLE OR UNFORESEEABLE, THAT MAY ARISE OUT OF OR IN

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- CONNECTION WITH THIS AGREEMENT OR CUSTODIAN OR ADMINISTRATOR COMPLYING WITH YOUR DIRECTIONS, REGARDLESS IF SUCH DAMAGES ARE BASED IN CONTRACT, TORT, WARRANTY, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, PRODUCTS LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE.
- b. Prohibited Transactions. You understand that certain transactions are prohibited in IRA plans under the Code, and specifically Code section 4975. You further understand that the determination of a prohibited transaction depends on the facts and circumstances that surround the particular transaction. You understand that we have no obligation or duty to make a determination, and accordingly will make no determination, as to whether any IRA investment is prohibited. You further understand that should your IRA engage in a prohibited transaction, you will incur a taxable distribution as well as possible penalties. You represent to us that you have consulted or will consult with your own tax or legal professional to ensure that none of your directions or instructions or IRA investments will constitute a prohibited transaction and that your IRA investments will comply with all applicable federal and state laws, regulations, and requirements.
- c. Unrelated Business Income Tax (UBIT). Since your IRA is a tax-exempt organization under the Code, if your IRA earns income from an investment that uses debt financing or that is derived from a business regarded as not related to the exempt purpose of your IRA, it may be subject to the so-called "unrelated business income tax" if it is in excess of permitted thresholds. For example, income from an IRA investment in a partnership generally will result in unrelated business taxable income. In the event that your investment of IRA assets results in taxable income (unrelated or debt-financed) under the Code (or other rules) for any taxable year, you agree to prepare or have prepared the applicable returns, an application for employer identification number (if not previously obtained), and any other documents that may be required, and to submit them to us for filing with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) (or any other governmental entity), at least five days before the date on which the return is due for such taxable year, along with an appropriate payment directive authorizing us to execute the forms on behalf of your IRA and to pay the applicable unrelated business income tax from your IRA. You understand that we have no obligation or duty to prepare or have prepared such documents. You agree, however, that we may prepare any forms, returns, or other required documentation if you do not provide them in time. All taxes and the expenses incurred in preparing such documentation will be considered your IRA's expense and may be debited from your IRA. If your IRA has insufficient liquid assets to pay these expenses, you may pay them yourself. Certain IRA reimbursements are considered annual contributions. To ensure proper governmental reporting, you must inform us of any IRA expense that you pay for outside your IRA
- d. Listed Transactions and Reportable Transactions. You understand that certain transactions are or may be identified by the IRS as abusive tax shelter schemes or transactions. You further understand that the determination of a listed or reportable transaction may depend upon the facts and circumstances that surround the particular transaction. We have no duty to make a determination as to whether any IRA investment constitutes a listed or reportable transaction. You represent to us that you have consulted or will consult with your own tax or legal professional to ensure that any listed or reportable transactions engaged in by your IRA are identified. You further represent and acknowledge to us that with respect to any listed or reportable transaction you are considered the entity manager who approved or caused your IRA to be a party to the transaction and that you are responsible for: reporting

- each such transaction to the IRS, using the applicable IRS form; paying any applicable excise taxes, using the applicable IRS form; disclosing to us that such transaction was a prohibited tax shelter transaction; and directing us as to any necessary corrective action to be taken by your IRA.
- e. Passive Custodian Provides No Investment Advice. From time to time, we may provide general investment information regarding the products we offer through webinars, newsletters, social media posts, our website, and other forums, which you acknowledge and agree is not investment advice. Similarly, you acknowledge and agree that we may participate in events with other companies in our industry, which is not and should not be interpreted as our endorsement of any of the other participants. You further acknowledge and agree that we are strictly a passive custodian and as such do not provide legal or tax services or advice with respect to your IRA investments; and you release and indemnify and agree to hold harmless and defend us in the event that any investment or sale of your IRA assets pursuant to a Direction of Investment form violates any federal or state law or regulation or otherwise results in a disqualification, penalty, fine, or tax imposed upon you, your IRA, or us.
- f. Investment Conforms to All Applicable Securities Laws. You represent to us that if any investment by your IRA is a security under applicable federal or state securities laws, such investment has been registered or is exempt from registration under federal and state securities laws; and you release and waive all claims against us for our role in carrying out your instructions with respect to such investment. You acknowledge that the foregoing representation is being relied upon by us in accepting your investment directions and you agree to indemnify us with respect to all costs, expenses (including attorneys' fees), fines, penalties, liabilities, damages, actions, judgments and claims arising out of such investment and/or a breach of the foregoing representation, including, without limitation, claims asserted by you.
- g. Custodian Not Responsible for Insurance. We will not bear or assume any responsibility to notify you about or to secure or maintain fire, casualty, liability, or other insurance coverage on any personal or real property held by your IRA or that serves as collateral under any mortgage or other security instrument held by your IRA with respect to any promissory note or other evidence of indebtedness. It is incumbent upon you as the IRA owner to arrange for such insurance as you determine necessary or appropriate to protect your IRA assets and to direct us in writing as to the payment of any premiums therefore. Furthermore it is your responsibility to determine that payment has been made upon your written request by verifying same with your IRA statements. We will not be responsible for notification or payments of any insurance premiums, real estate taxes, utilities, or other charges with respect to any investment held in your IRA, unless you specifically direct us to pay the same in writing and sufficient funds are available to pay same from your IRA. Furthermore, it is your responsibility to determine that payment has been made from the IRA. You must use an appropriate Payment Directive form available from us within a sufficient period of time for such direction to be accomplished in accordance with our normal business practices (without regard to whether we have undertaken efforts to comply with such directive).
- h. Service Fees. We have the right to charge establishment, document, and custodial fees, as well as other designated fees (e.g., a transfer, rollover, or termination fee) for maintaining your IRA. In addition, and as described in more detail in Section 8.05, we have the right to collect or otherwise receive as an additional fee any interest or other income earned or generated from any Uninvested Cash

Funds (as defined in Section 8.05), and to be reimbursed for all reasonable expenses, including legal expenses, we incur in connection with the administration of your IRA. We may charge you separately for any fees or expenses, or we may deduct the amount of the fees or expenses from the assets in your IRA at our discretion. We reserve the right to charge any additional, reasonable fee to you after giving you 30 days' notice. Fees such as sub-accounting and other service fees may be paid to us or an associated business by third parties for assistance in performing certain transactions with respect to this IRA. In addition, we or an associated business may receive other income from third parties in connection with performing such services or the purchase and sale of publicly traded securities, privately held securities, or any other assets that may or may not be deemed to be securities, which you may have directed us to purchase or sell.

i. All Invoices Are Due and Payable Upon Receipt. If such charge cannot be paid from your IRA assets (e.g., if your IRA does not contain sufficient cash assets), we will submit an invoice to you for all outstanding fees and expenses plus any applicable invoice costs and late charges. IRA expenses that you pay out of pocket may be considered regular IRA contributions, which are reported to the IRS and are subject to the annual contribution limitations. To collect such fees and/or expenses we may, and you expressly authorize us to, bill any credit card we have in our records related to your IRA, collect from any Uninvested Cash Funds held in your IRA, and/or liquidate sufficient investments in your IRA in accordance with Section 8.13 of this Article to pay such fees and expenses.

Any brokerage commissions attributable to the assets in your IRA will be charged to your IRA. Any reimbursements to your IRA for those commissions are considered IRA contributions and are subject to the annual IRA contribution limitations.

- j. Interest and Earnings. We may perform sub-accounting, recordkeeping, administrative or other services related to your IRA, and for these services we retain and receive interest and other income from assets that you have not directed us to invest. This income includes amounts generated on the Uninvested Cash Fünds that we deposit with other financial institutions.
- 8.04 Disclosure of Account Information We may use agents and/or subcontractors to assist in administering your IRA. We may release nonpublic personal information regarding your IRA to such providers as necessary to provide the products and services made available under this agreement, and to evaluate our business operations and analyze potential product, service, or process improvements.

8.05 Investment of Amounts in the IRA

a. In General. You have exclusive responsibility for and control over the investment of the assets of your IRA. All transactions will be subject to any and all restrictions or limitations, direct or indirect, that are imposed by any and all applicable federal and state laws and regulations; the rules, regulations, customs, and usages of any exchange, market, or cleaning house where the transaction is executed; our internal policies, standards, and practices; and this agreement. After your death, your beneficiaries will have the right to direct the investment of your IRA assets, subject to the same conditions that applied to you during your lifetime under this agreement (including, without limitation, Section 8.03). We will not exercise the voting rights and other shareholder rights with respect to investments in your IRA unless you provide timely written directions acceptable to us according to our then current policies and procedures.

You will select the type of investment for your IRA assets, provided, however, that your selection of investments must

be limited to those types of investments that comport with our internal policies, practices, and standards and are deemed administratively feasible by us. We may, or an associated business may, in our, or their, sole discretion, make available to you additional opportunities, which may include publicly traded securities, mutual funds, money market instruments, and other investments that are obtainable by us, or an associated business, and that we, or such associated business, are capable of holding in the ordinary course of business.

b. Custodian Acting in Passive Capacity Only. We are acting as a passive, directed, and non-discretionary custodian in holding IRA assets. Accordingly, we are not a fiduciary (as this term is defined in the Code, ERISA, or any other applicable federal, state or local laws) with respect to your IRA, and you acknowledge and agree that we are not a fiduciary with respect to your IRA.

It is not our responsibility to review the prudence, merits, viability or suitability of any investment directed by you or your investment advisors or to determine whether the investment is acceptable under ERISA, the Code or any other applicable law. We do not offer any investment advice, nor do we endorse any investment, investment product or investment strategy; and we do not endorse any investment advisor, representative, broker, or other party selected by you. We have no responsibility to question or otherwise evaluate any investment directions given by you or by any investment advisor or representative appointed by you.

It is your responsibility to perform proper due diligence with regard to any such investment, representative, investment advisor, broker or other party. We will follow the directions of any such investment advisor, representative, broker or other party selected by you, provided you furnish us with written authorization and documentation acceptable to us, which may include a legal opinion. We will be entitled to all the same protections and indemnities in our reliance upon and execution of the directives of such investment advisor or other party as if such directives were given by you. We are under no obligation or duty to investigate, analyze, monitor, verify title to, or otherwise evaluate or perform due diligence for any investment directed by you or your investment advisor, representative or agent; nor are we responsible to notify you or take any action should there be any default or other obligation with regard to any investment. Any review performed by us with respect to an investment is solely for our own purposes of determining compliance with our internal policies, practices and standards, as we determine from time to time and the administrative feasibility of the investment and neither such review nor its acceptance should be construed in any way as an endorsement of any investment, investment company or investment strategy. We also have the right not to effect any transaction/investment that we deem to be beyond the scope of our administrative responsibilities, capabilities, or expertise or that we determine in our sole discretion does not comport with our internal policies, practices, or standards. We have no duty or obligation to notify you with respect to any information, knowledge, irregularities, or our concerns relating to your investment or your investment advisor, broker, agent, promoter, or representative, except as to civil pleadings or court orders received by us. We will use reasonable efforts to acquire or sell investments in accordance with your directions within a reasonable period of time after we have received an investment direction, and we will make reasonable efforts to notify you if we are unable or unwilling to comply with an investment direction. Subject to the foregoing, we will remit funds as directed, but have no responsibility to verify or ensure that such funds have been invested to purchase or acquire the asset selected by you.

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- c. Investment Documentation. In directing us with respect to any investment, you must use our Direction of Investment form or such other form acceptable to us. We may act upon any instrument, certificate, paper or transmission believed to be genuine and that is signed or presented by the proper person or persons whether or not by facsimile or other form acceptable to us. We are under no duty to make any investigation or inquiry as to any statement contained in any such communication, but may accept the same as conclusive evidence of the truth and accuracy of the statements therein contained. You authorize and direct us to execute and deliver, on behalf of your IRA, any and all documents delivered to us in connection with your IRA investments; and we have no responsibility to verify or determine that any such documents are complete, accurate, or constitute the documents necessary to comply with your investment direction. You authorize and direct us to correct errors in investment titling without notice to you and to correct other minor clerical errors with telephone or email consent from you upon verification of your identity. We will retain electronic copies of documents related to your IRA as described in Treasury Regulations section 1.408-Z(e)(5)(vii) in our capacity as a recordkeeper and not as any type of safekeeping agent. See also, Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 719.240; NRS 719.290. However, please note that we require all original stock certificates titled in the name of your IRA to be held by us.
- d. Uninvested Cash Funds. From time to time you may deposit funds with us, have available free credit balances, or otherwise direct us to hold funds for you not subject to a current Direction of Investment or otherwise avvaiting your direction for investment or deposit (collectively referred to as "Uninvested Cash Funds"). You acknowledge and agree that Uninvested Cash Funds from your IRA may be invested on an omnibus basis with Uninvested Cash Funds from other accounts.

You direct us to sweep or deposit all Uninvested Cash Funds automatically into an FDIC insured bank account or any investment backed by the U.S. Treasury and/or full faith and credit of the United States Government (which may be invested on an omnibus basis with Uninvested Cash Funds from other accounts) until such time as further direction is received from you or your designated representative(s). You also authorize us to transfer any Uninvested Cash Funds to a different FDIC insured bank account without any further approval from you. Accounts used to hold Uninvested Cash Funds may include, without limitation, certificates of deposit, money market accounts, similar FDIC or government insured accounts at state or national banks or credit unions, or any investment backed by the U.S. Treasury and/or full faith and credit of the United States Government. Any FDIC insurance, which may be applicable to your account, is subject to all applicable laws and regulations, including those laws and regulations related to FDIC insurance limitations. We are entitled to retain and have paid to us as a fee any interest or other income earned or otherwise generated from the Uninvested Cash Funds deposited in such accounts, including any amounts paid to us by financial institutions at the time we deposit the Uninvested Cash Funds. You acknowledge and agree that we may retain this fee as compensation for the services we provide under this agreement.

8.06 Beneficiaries – If you die before you receive all of the arnounts in your IRA, payments from your IRA will be made to your beneficiaries. We have no obligation to pay to your beneficiaries until such time we are notified of your death by receiving a valid death certificate.

You may designate one or more persons or entities as beneficiary of your IRA. This designation can only be made on a form provided by or acceptable to us, and it will only be effective when it is filed with us during your lifetime. Each beneficiary

designation you file with us will cancel all previous designations. The consent of your beneficiaries will not be required for you to revoke a beneficiary designation. If you have designated both primary and contingent beneficiaries and no primary beneficiary survives you, the contingent beneficiaries will acquire the designated share of your IRA. If you do not designate a beneficiary or if all of your primary and contingent beneficiaries predecease you, your estate will be the beneficiary.

A spouse beneficiary will have all rights as granted under the Code or applicable regulations to treat your IRA as his or her own.

We may allow, if permitted by state law, an original IRA beneficiary (the beneficiary who is entitled to receive distributions from an inherited IRA at the time of your death) to name successor beneficiaries for the inherited IRA. This designation can only be made on a form provided by or acceptable to us, and it will only be effective when it is filed with us during the original IRA beneficiary's lifetime. Each beneficiary designation form that the original IRA beneficiary files with us will cancel all previous designations. The consent of a successor beneficiary will not be required for the original IRA beneficiary to revoke a successor beneficiary designation. If the original IRA beneficiary does not designate a successor beneficiary, his or her estate will be the successor beneficiary. In no event will the successor beneficiary be able to extend the distribution period beyond that required for the original IRA beneficiary.

- required for the original IRA beneficiary.

 If we so choose, for any reason (e.g., due to limitations of our charter or bylaws), we may require that a beneficiary of a deceased IRA owner take a total distribution of all IRA assets by December 31 of the year following the year of death. Alternatively, the beneficiary may transfer the assets to a successor trustee or custodian.
- 8.07 Required Minimum Distributions Your required minimum distribution is calculated using the uniform lifetime table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9. However, if your spouse is your sole designated beneficiary and is more than 10 years younger than you, your required minimum distribution is calculated each year using the joint and last survivor table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9.

If you fail to request your required minimum distribution by your required beginning date, we can, at our complete and sole discretion, do any one of the following.

- Make no distribution until you give us a proper withdrawal request
- Distribute your entire IRA to you in a single sum payment
- Determine your required minimum distribution from your IRA each year based on your life expectancy, calculated using the uniform lifetime table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9, and pay those distributions to you until you direct otherwise

We will not be liable for any penalties or taxes related to your failure to take a required minimum distribution or to your receipt of an amount in excess of the required minimum distribution.

8.08 Termination of Agreement, Resignation, or Removal of Custodian — Either party may terminate this agreement at any time by giving written notice to the other. However, your termination of this agreement will not be effective until such time as all outstanding fees, costs, indemnities, penalties, expenses, or payments due to us are paid. We can resign as custodian at any time effective 30 days after we send written notice of our resignation to you through email (if an email address was provided, otherwise such notice will be sent to you through U.S. mail). Upon receipt of that notice, you must make arrangements to transfer your IRA to another financial organization. If you do not complete a transfer of your IRA within 30 days from the date

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we send the notice to you, we have the right to transfer your IRA assets to a successor IRA trustee or custodian that we choose in our sole discretion, or we may pay or distribute your IRA assets to you in a single sum or assignment. If we transfer your IRA, the existing IRA documents will govern your IRA relationship with the new custodian or trustee unless the successor custodian/ trustee notifies you in writing of any changes and/or requires new IRA documents to be signed by you. We will not be liable for any actions or failures to act on the part of any successor trustee or custodian, nor for any tax consequences you may incur that result from the transfer or distribution of your assets pursuant to this section.

If this agreement is terminated, we may charge to your IRA a reasonable amount of money that we believe is necessary to cover any associated costs, including but not limited to one or more of the following.

- Any fees, expenses, or taxes chargeable against your IRA
- Any penalties or surrender charges associated with the early
 withdrawal of any savings instrument or other investment
 in your IRA. After your IRA with us is closed, if there are
 additional assets remaining in or subsequently credited to
 your IRA, we will seek to distribute or transfer such assets in
 accordance with your prior direction, but only after offsetting
 any applicable administrative expenses and custodial fees
 (according to our then operative fee schedule).

We may establish a policy requiring distribution of the entire balance of your IRA to you in cash or property if the balance of your IRA drops below the minimum balance required under the applicable investment or policy established.

- 8.09 Successor Custodian If our organization changes its name, reorganizes, merges with another organization (or comes under the control of any federal or state agency), or if our entire organization (or any portion that includes your IRA) is bought by another organization, that organization (or agency) will automatically become the trustee or custodian of your IRA, but only if it is the type of organization authorized to serve as an IRA trustee or custodian.
- 8.10 Amendments We have the right to amend this agreement at any time. Any amendment we make, including those made to comply with the Code and related regulations, does not require your consent. You will be deemed to have consented to any other amendment unless, within 30 days from the date we send the amendment, you notify us in writing that you do not consent.
- 8.11 Withdrawals or Transfers All requests for withdrawal or transfer will be in writing on a form provided by or acceptable to us. The method of distribution must be specified in writing or in any other method acceptable to us. The tax identification number of the recipient must be provided to us before we are obligated to make a distribution. Withdrawals will be subject to all applicable tax and other laws and regulations, including but not limited to possible early distribution penalty taxes, surrender charges, and withholding requirements.
- 8.12 Transfers From Other Plans We can receive amounts transferred to this IRA from the trustee or custodian of another IRA as permitted by the Code. In addition, we can accept rollovers of eligible rollover distributions from employer-sponsored retirement plans as permitted by the Code. We reserve the right not to accept any transfer or direct rollover.
- 8.13 Liquidation of Assets; Grant of Security Interest Upon Default
 - a. We have the right to liquidate assets in your IRA if necessary to make distributions or to pay fees, expenses, indemnities, taxes, federal tax levies, penalties, or surrender charges properly chargeable against your IRA. If you fail to direct us as

- to which assets to liquidate, we will decide, in our complete and sole discretion, and you agree not to hold us liable for any adverse consequences that result from our decision.
- b. If payment is not received on or before the due date listed on your invoice, a \$50 late fee will be assessed to your IRA and a Past Due Notice will be issued to you. In the event youfail to pay any fees, costs, indemnities, penalties, expenses, or payments due to us required by your Account Agreement or otherwise, and upon issuance of the Past Due Notice, we reserve the right to proceed with the process for establishing a lien on and security interest in all of your rights, title and interests in such portion of the IRA, the Uninvested Cash Funds and any other deposit, monies, accounts and other assets in such accounts or otherwise deposited with us at such time in an amount equal to the amounts necessary to pay in full such amounts then due to us, as collateral security for the prompt and complete payment of such unpaid fees or other amounts due and owing, to the maximum extent permitted by law or regulations, at our complete and sole discretion. Upon our providing you with notice through email (or through U.S. mail if no email address was provided) of our intent to pursue such security interest, you hereby authorize us to file all financing statements and other documents and take such other actions as may from time to time be necessary or desirable in our complete and sole discretion to perfect and to maintain the perfection and priority of such security interest and/or authorize us to liquidate the asset(s) without your prior approval and without any further notice. You understand and agree that pursuant to Code section 408(e) the portion of any IRA funds pledged as collateral may be treated as distributed to you and subject to taxes, interest, and penalties, which you will be responsible for and agree to indemnify and hold us harmless therefrom. Such a deemed
 - We may, at our complete and sole discretion, liquidate sufficient asset(s) to cover outstanding fees plus one year's estimated fees, including the Account Termination Fee, and you agree not to hold us responsible for any adverse consequences that result from our decision. Upon receipt, such liquidated funds will first be applied to outstanding fees. Remaining balances, if any, will be placed into your IRA. We have no liability for any adverse tax or other financial consequences as a result of liquidating your IRA to cover the fees and charges. IRAs with past due fees, unfunded IRAs, and IRAs with zero value will continue to incur administration and maintenance fees until such time as you notify us in writing of your intent to close the IRA or of your wish that we resign. Should fees not be collected, we have the option to cease performing any functions, including, but not limited to, processing investment transactions, until such time as all fees charged against the IRA are fully paid. We may then close your IRA and distribute all assets to you, which will be reported to the IRS on Form 1099-R and may subject you to possible taxes and penalties. In the event of non-payment, we may employ a collection agency to recover any unpaid fees or expenses. You will be personally liable for all Re-registration Fees, Late Fees, Account Termination Fees, and any other fees related to collection of fees, including but not limited to, third party fees incurred.

distribution may also trigger IRS Form 1099-R reporting, either

when the lien is created or at some other required point

- 8.14 **Restrictions on the Fund** Neither you nor any beneficiary may sell, transfer, or pledge any interest in your IRA in any manner whatsoever, except as provided by law or this agreement.
- 8.15 What Law Applies This agreement is subject to all applicable federal and state laws and regulations. If it is necessary to apply any state law to interpret and administer this agreement, the law of the state in which we are chartered will govern.

If any part of this agreement is held to be illegal or invalid, the remaining parts will not be affected. Neither your nor our failure to enforce at any time or for any period of time any of the provisions of this agreement will be construed as a waiver of such provisions, or your right or our right thereafter to enforce each and every such provision.

8.16 Valuations Policy – Each year (and when you take IRA distributions), we are required to report the fair market value ("FMV") of the assets within your IRA to the IRS. The IRS definition of FMV is the price at which the asset would change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither being under any compulsion to buy or sell, and both having a reasonable knowledge of the relevant facts. For additional guidance to determine FMV, please refer to the Code and to the Treasury Regulations.

You must provide us with a credible valuation of your IRA assets in order for us to generate accurate IRS reporting. We may report the FMV of your IRA assets based on supporting documentation that you provide and that, in our sole discretion, we deem reasonable and applicable. For example, we may base our FMV report on a recent, impartial appraisal of commercial real estate that you provide from a competent professional. Or we may report the FMV of your interest in a closely held company based on the detailed assessment of a CPA who is accustomed to appraising such companies.

If you do not provide to us an acceptable IRA valuation when required, you agree that we may, but are not required to, seek a valuation determination. The expenses incurred in preparing such a valuation will be considered your IRA's expense and may be debited from your IRA. If your IRA has insufficient liquid assets to pay these expenses, you may pay them yourself. Certain IRA reimbursements may be considered annual contributions. To ensure proper governmental reporting, you must inform us of any IRA expense that you pay for outside your IRA. If we determine the value of any asset in your IRA for recordkeeping or reporting purposes, we will use reasonable, good faith efforts. Illiquid assets can be difficult to value accurately, particularly without sometimes costly and time-consuming appraisals. Therefore, we neither guarantee the appropriateness of the appraisal techniques that we use, nor do we assume responsibility for the accuracy of the valuations obtained.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

PURPOSE OF FORM

Form 5305-A is a model custodial account agreement that meets the requirements of section 408(a). However, only Articles I through VII have been reviewed by the IRS. A Traditional individual retirement account (Traditional IRA) is established after the form is fully executed by both the individual (depositor) and the custodian. To make a regular contribution to a Traditional IRA for a year, the IRA must be established no later than the due date of the individual's income tax return for the tax year (excluding extensions). This account must be created in the United States for the exclusive benefit of the depositor and his or her beneficiaries

Do not file Form 5305-A with the IRS. Instead, keep it with your records

For more information on IRAs, including the required disclosures the custodian must give the depositor, see Pub. 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs), and Pub. 590-B, Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs),

DEFINITIONS

Custodian – The custodian must be a bank or savings and loan association, as defined in section 408(n), or any person who has the approval of the IRS to act as custodian.

Depositor – The depositor is the person who establishes the custodial account.

TRADITIONAL IRA FOR NONWORKING SPOUSE

Form 5305-A may be used to establish the IRA custodial account for a nonworking spouse.

Contributions to an IRA custodial account for a nonworking spouse must be made to a separate IRA custodial account established by the nonworking spouse.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Article IV – Distributions made under this article may be made in a single sum, periodic payment, or a combination of both. The distribution option should be reviewed in the year the depositor reaches age 70½ to ensure that the requirements of section 408(a)(6) have been met.

Article VIII — Article VIII and any that follow it may incorporate additional provisions that are agreed to by the depositor and custodian to complete the agreement. They may include, for example, definitions, investment powers, voting rights, exculpatory provisions, amendment and termination, removal of the custodian, custodian's fees, state law requirements, beginning date of distributions, accepting only cash, treatment of excess contributions, prohibited transactions with the depositor, etc. Attach additional pages if necessary.

EXHIBIT "C"

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF UTAH, CENTRAL DIVISION

DARRELL L. DEEM, et. al.,

Plaintiffs.

MEMORANDUM DECISION
AND ORDER

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TRACEY BARON, et. al.,

Defendants.

2:15-CV-00755-DS

District Judge David Sam

Defendants have filed yet another motion to dismiss, this time for lack of standing and/or for failure to join indispensable parties. Defendants note that the plaintiffs are listed as plaintiffs individually and on behalf of their ROTH IRAs. Plaintiffs had previously submitted as exhibits to the Court a copy of a Promissory Note made payable to "American Pension Services, Inc. Administrator for David G. Law Roth IRA #11396;" and a Supplemental Loan Agreement between RenX Group, LLC, and "American Pension Services Inc., Administrator for David G. Law Roth IRA #11396" and "American pension Services, Inc., Administrator for Darrell L. Deem Roth IRA #14459." Defendants argue that the party to these agreements was American Pension Services, as the custodian/administrator for the ROTH IRAs, and not Mr. Deem and Mr. and Mrs. Law. The Court disagrees.

Fed. R. of Civ. P. 17(a) states that "An action must be prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest." The question before this court is who the real party in interest is. Defendants argue that American Pension Services, Inc., the administrator for the Roth IRAs is the real party

¹ Dkt. No. 19.

in interest. Defendants cite a handful of bankruptcy cases for the proposition that a Roth IRA is a trust created by the Internal Revenue Code, the income of which is treated in a special way. An individual person causes the ROTH IRA to be created and is usually declared to be its beneficiary. This individual appoints a custodian/administrator of the self-directed trust, in this case, American Pension Services, Inc. Defendants argue, without reference to any authority, that a ROTH IRA's actions/activities can only be carried out or affected by a "trustee," called a "custodian" or "administrator": "like all trusts, ROTH IRAs can only act by and through their duly appointed trustees/custodians/administrators," and "all actions taken by, and agreements entered into for and on behalf of, the ROTH IRA can only be done/executed by the properly appointed and acting custodian/administrator/trustee." Defendants conclude that because Mr. Deem and Mr. and Mrs. Law are the beneficiaries of their respective trusts/ROTH IRAs, not the trustees/custodians/administrators of them, they have no legal authority to act for their ROTH IRAs, and they lack standing to bring the claims in this lawsuit.

Plaintiffs, on the other hand, point out some persuasive federal cases stating that a self-directed IRA is not a trust and is not to be treated like a trust.³ At least two federal cases have found that an owner of a self-directed IRA has standing to sue on behalf of his or her own IRA. In the New York case of *Vannest v. Sage, Rutty & Co., Inc.*⁴, a plaintiff sued his securities broker for fraud and related activities. The broker argued that Plaintiff could not recover because it was not he who had purchased the securities, but his self-directed IRA. The court held that Plaintiff was the true purchaser and so he had standing: "Because Vannest controlled the investment

² Dkt. No. 19, 5.

4 2015 WL 1476430 (E.D. N.Y. 2015)

³ See Lewis v. Delaware Charter Guarantee & Trust Co., 2015 WL 1476403 (E.D. N.Y. 2015).

decisions, he certainly was a purchaser/seller for all practical purposes. Investors in self-directed IRAs have standing as "purchasers/sellers" to assert claims under the securities laws."⁵

The second federal case dealing with this issue, FBO David Sweet IRA v. Taylor, ⁶ has a similar fact situation to this case. Plaintiff Sweet was the sole decision maker on all investments and actions on behalf of his IRA. Equity Trust Company (ETC), an independent company which was the holding company/administrator for the IRA, did not provide investment advice or related services. The court in FBO David Sweet IRA determined that "a Self-Directed IRA, like the one at issue here, is unique in that the owner or beneficiary of the IRA acts as a trustee for all intent and purposes. While the IRS and SEC require that all IRA's be placed with a holding company that serves as a trustee or custodian of the account, it is the owner of the Self-Directed IRA who manages, directs, and controls the investments." The court then found that for purposes of the case, "ETC served as merely a holding company while Sweet acted as trustee of his Self-Directed IRA. Accordingly, Sweet's suit on behalf of David Sweet IRA is proper."

In the case before the court, the actual agreement between Plaintiff David Law, and the custodian, American Pension Services, clearly states that the owner, David Law, not the custodian, has sole responsibility for decisions. The custodian was to have "no responsibility." Following the logic of the *Vannest* case and the *FBO David Sweet IRA* case, which this court finds compelling, the Plaintiffs, not the holder or custodian of the IRA are the true parties in interest. Since the custodian/holder has not been involved in the decision-making process, it lacks the knowledge of the facts which would allow it to bring this action.

⁵ Vannest, at 658.

^{6 4} F.Supp.3d 1282 (E.D. Ala. 2014).

¹ FBO David Sweet IRA, at 1285.

⁸ Id.

⁹ Dkt. No. 21-2, Exhibit 2

Since the Plaintiffs named in this action are the true and real parties in interest on every contract which form the basis of this action and since they are the ones most knowledgeable of all of the facts and circumstances surrounding those contracts, and since they are also the ones for whose benefit all of the transactions were performed, they are the appropriate parties to prosecute the case. For the above reasons, and for good cause appearing, the court hereby denies Defendants' Motion to Dismiss (A) For Lack of Standing and/or (B) for Failure to Join Indispensable Parties. ¹⁰

DATED this 14th day of April, 2016.

BY THE COURT:

Daniel Sam

DAVID SAM

United States District Judge

¹⁰ Dkt. No. 19.

EXHIBIT "C"

EXHIBIT "D"

Electronically Filed 5/3/2018 1:49 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT DAVID LIEBRADER, ESQ. STATE BAR NO. 5048 THE LAW OFFICES OF DAVID LIEBRADER, APC 601 S. RANCHO DR. STE. D-29 LAS VEGAS, NV 89106 PH: (702) 380-3131 Attorney for Plaintiff DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA IN THE MATTER BETWEEN Case No. A-15-725246 Reva Waldo, _ Dept.: 16 PLAINTIFF, ORDER ON: 1. PLAINTIFF'S MOTION v. FOR SUMMARY 10 JUDGMENT Ronald J. Robinson, Virtual Communications 2. PLAINTIFF'S MOTION 11 Corporation, Retire Happy, LLC, Julie Minuskin FOR SUMMARY and DOES 1-10 and ROES 1-10, inclusively ADJUDICATION 12 3. DEFENDANTS' DEFENDANTS MOTION TO DISMISS 13 FOR FAILURE TO NAME INDISPENSIBLE 14 **PARTIES** 4. DEFENDANT DAVIS' 15 MOTION TO DISMISS 16 ORDER ON MOTIONS 17 The following motions were considered by the court: 18 1. Plaintiff's motion for summary judgment against Defendant Virtual Communications 19 Corporation; 20 2. Plaintiff's motion for summary adjudication of issues; 21 3. Defendants Virtual Communications Corp., Alisa Davis and Ronald Robinson's 22 counter motion to dismiss Plaintiff's complaint for failure to name indispensable 23 parties; 24

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Case Number: A-15-725246-C

4. Defendant Alisa Davis' motion to dismiss/motion for summary judgment/motion for

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judgment on the pleadings.

The four motions were the subject of two hearings; one on March 8, 2018, the second on April 5, 2018. Appearing for Plaintiff was David Liebrader; appearing for Defendants was Harold Gewerter.

FINDINGS OF FACT; CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

After considering the briefs, oppositions, replies and supporting Declarations submitted, as well as argument by counsel at the two hearings, the Court rules as follows:

- Plaintiff entered into a valid, binding contract with Defendant Virtual
 Communications Corporation. Based upon the sworn testimony of VCC's officers
 Ronald Robinson and Vernon Rodriguez, VCC acknowledged that it is in default under the terms of the promissory note. As a result Plaintiff's motion for summary judgment against VCC is GRANTED.
- 2. Plaintiff raised the following issues in her motion for summary adjudication; (a) that the VCC note is a security; (b) that the VCC Note was not registered nor exempt from registration; (c) that VCC employed an unlicensed broker dealer to sell the VCC Notes; and (d) that Ronald Robinson is a control person under the Nevada Securities Act. Based upon the authorities cited by Plaintiff in her motion for summary adjudication, including NRS 90.295 and State v. Friend, 40 P. 3d 436; 118 Nev. 115 (2002) and the certification from the Nevada Secretary of State, the Court Orders that Plaintiff's motion for summary adjudication on the four issues raised is GRANTED.
- Defendants' motion to dismiss for failure to name an indispensable party, specifically
 Provident Trust Group was the subject of extensive briefing. In addition to the motion,

opposition and reply the court also asked for and received supplemental briefing from the parties, as well as out of jurisdiction authorities lodged with the court by Plaintiff. The issue of whether a self-directed IRA Custodian is a necessary party such that the Plaintiff lacks standing to sue is an issue of first impression in Nevada. Based upon the filings the Court finds that Provident Trust owed limited duties to Plaintiff and did not direct, consent, approve or disapprove of Plaintiff's investment decisions in the self-directed account. Instead, it was Plaintiff, the owner of the Provident Trust Group custodial account who managed, directed and controlled the investments. See <u>FBO</u>

David Sweet IRA v. Taylor, 4 F. Supp. 3d 1282 (E.D. Ala. 2014). Because Plaintiff was the sole decision maker on the account, and Provident Trust Group expressly, by contract, declined to undertake any action to pursue remedies for default on the investment, the Court finds that Provident Trust Group is not a necessary or indispensable party and on the basis DENIES Defendant's motion.

4. The Court considered Defendant Alisa Davis' motion for summary judgment/motion to dismiss/motion for judgment on the pleadings. The Court finds that Plaintiff has plead sufficient material facts, including offering the sworn deposition testimony of Ronald Robinson that contradicts the contentions raised in Davis' motion. Because Ms. Davis' motion is contradicted by the sworn testimony of Mr. Robinson, the Court rules that Ms. Davis' motion is DENIED.

IT IS SO ORDERED:

Dated this 10 th day of April, 2018

Hon. Timothy Williams District Court Judge

Submitted by:

David Liebrader, Esq.
Attorney for Plaintiff

	Case 18-12951-leb Doc 35	Entered 06/08/18 10:30:55	Page 1 of 120		
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	BART K. LARSEN, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 8538 ERIC D. WALTHER, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 13611 KOLESAR & LEATHAM 400 South Rampart Boulevard, States Vegas, Nevada 89145 Telephone: (702) 362-7800 Facsimile: (702) 362-9472 E-Mail: blarsen@klnevada.com ewalther@klnevada.com	n on tion			
11	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT				
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15	IN RE:		18-12951-leb		
16	VIRTUAL COMMUNICATION CORPORATION,	IS Chapter 1	1		
17	Debtor.				
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20	DISCLOSURE STATEMENT FOR CHAPTER 11 PLAN OF REORGANIZATION FOR <u>VIRTUAL COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION</u>				
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business operations. Accordingly, it is unlikely that WinTech could be sold as a going concern through a chapter 7 liquidation of the Debtor.

A copy of WinTech's December 31, 2017 balance sheet is included in <u>Exhibit B</u> to the Disclosure Statement. Taking into account the assets and liabilities of WinTech, the Debtor believes that it is unlikely that it would receive any material distribution of proceeds from a liquidation of WinTech at this time.

2. <u>Claims against Third Parties</u>. The Debtor believes it holds viable claims against former officer and director, Ronald J. Robinson ("<u>Robinson</u>"), and possibly other parties arising from the misuse of proceeds from the Unsecured Notes and related matters. Robinson disputes such claims and denies that he is liable to the Debtor for any misuse of any proceeds from the Unsecured Notes. To date, the Debtor has chosen not to pursue any claim against Robinson (i) due to the high costs and uncertainty of litigation and (ii) because Robinson has agreed to allow WinTech to occupy and use space in a commercial building in which he holds an ownership interest on a rent free basis. The Debtor believes the market value of the free rent provided to WinTech by Robinson to be approximately \$10,000 per month. Although informal, the Debtor's management believes that the current arrangement with Robinson is preferable to litigation and would prefer that this arrangement continue for the foreseeable future should the Plan be confirmed.

In the event of a Chapter 7 liquidation, the Debtor believes that there is a substantial likelihood that a Chapter 7 Trustee would assert claims against Robinson and possibly others arising from the misuse of proceeds from the Unsecured Notes. Given the inherent uncertainty and expense of litigation, the Debtor believes that \$100,000 is a fair and reasonable estimate of the net amount a Chapter 7 Trustee might ultimately recover from the pursuit of such claims. However, it is possible that the pursuit of such claims could yield significantly more or significantly less than \$100,000.

- 3. <u>Secured Claim of Julie Minushkin</u>. The Claim of Julie Minushkin is secured by certain shares of Common Stock in the Debtor that were pledged as collateral for an obligation owed by the Debtor under a settlement agreement. In the event of a Chapter 7 liquidation, such shares would be of little or no value. Accordingly, this Claim is treated as unsecured for purposes of this Liquidation Analysis.
- 4. <u>Dependence on Unaudited Financial Statements</u>. This Liquidation Analysis contains estimates that are still under review and it remains subject to further legal and accounting analysis.

EXHIBIT "E"

Electronically Filed 2/22/2020 9:49 AM Steven D. Grierson DAVID LIEBRADER, ESQ. CLERK OF THE COURT 1 STATE BAR NO. 5048 THE LAW OFFICES OF DAVID LIEBRADER, APC 2 601 S. RANCHO DR. STE. D-29 LAS VEGAS, NV 89106 3 PH: (702) 380-3131 Attorney for Plaintiffs 4 5 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 6 IN THE MATTER BETWEEN 7 Case No. A-17-762264-C Steven A. Hotchkiss, 8 Dept.: 8 PLAINTIFF. 9 STATEMENT OF DAMAGES NRS §90.660 V. 10 Ronald J. Robinson, Vernon Rodriguez, Frank 11 Yoder, Alisa Davis and DOES 1-10 and ROES 1-10, inclusively 12 CONSOLIDATED WITH **DEFENDANTS** 13 Case No. A-17-763003-C Anthony White, Robin Suntheimer, Troy 14 Suntheimer, Stephens Ghesquiere, Jackie Stone, Gayle Chany, Kendall Smith, Gabriele 15 Lavermicocca and Robert Kaiser, 16 PLAINTIFFS 17 V. 18 Ronald J. Robinson, Vernon Rodriguez, Virtual Communications Corporation, Frank Yoder, Alisa 19 Davis and DOES 1-10 and ROES 1-10, inclusively 20 21 22 23 STATEMENT OF DAMAGES NRS §90.660 Plaintiffs submit this statement of damages on their Securities Law claims against Vernon 24 Rodriguez and Ronald Robinson pursuant to NRS §90.660: 25 26

Case Number: A-17-762264-C

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Plaintiff	Amount	Date of	Legal	Total	.30	T . 12 m
	invested	investment		Principal	Attorney's	Fotal NRS \$90.660
Hotchkiss	\$75,000	11/2012	A 20.003	and Int.	fees	Damages
		11/2013	\$20,250	\$95,250	\$28,575	\$123,825
White	\$20,000	1/2014	\$5,525	\$25,525	\$7,658	\$33,183
Troy Suntheimer	\$52,000	11/2013	\$15,405	\$67,405	\$20,222	\$87,627
Robin Suntheimer	\$35,000	10/2013	\$10,260	\$45,260	\$13,578	\$58,838
Ghesquiere	\$66,000	4/2014	\$19,059	\$85,059	\$25,518	\$110,577
Lavermicocca	\$100,000	9/2014	\$30,438	\$130,438	\$39,131	
Stone	\$35,000	1/2013	\$8,357	\$43,357	\$13,007	\$169,569 \$56,364
Chany	\$59,000	9/2014	\$18,217	\$77,217	\$23,165	
Smith	\$28,000	12/2014	\$8,698	\$36,698	\$11,009	\$100,382
Kaiser1	\$62,000	1/2013	\$16,432	\$78,432		\$47,707
Caiser2	\$42,000	10/00	\$12,129	\$54,129	\$23,530	\$101,962
otal	\$574,000		-12,127	Φ34,129	\$16,239	\$70,368
	3000					\$960,402

TABLE OF INTEREST RECEIVED AND DUE

Plaintiff	Total Statutory Interest NRS §90.660	Interest Received from VCC @ .09	Net Statutory Interest Owed
Hotchkiss	\$28,688	from DOP – Jan, 15 \$8,438	
White	\$7,475		\$20,250
Troy Suntheimer	\$21,255	\$1,950	\$5,525
Robin Suntheimer	\$14,460	\$5,850	\$15,405
Ghesquiere	\$23,514	\$4,200	\$10,260
Lavermicocca	\$33,438	\$4,455	\$19,059
Stone		\$3,000	\$30,438
Chany	\$14,920	\$6,563	\$8,357
Smith	\$19,987	\$1,770	\$18,217
Kaiser 1	\$9,118	\$420	\$8,698
Kaiser 2	\$28,057	\$11,625	\$16,432
Naiser Z	\$17,169	\$5.040	\$12,129

Legal Interest Rate

Begin Date	End Date	Interest Rate
January 1, 2020	- July 1, 2020	6.75
July 1, 2019 -	December 31, 2019	
January 1, 2019	- June 30, 2019	7.5
July 1, 2018 -	December 31, 2018	
January 1, 2018	June 30, 2018	6.5
July 1, 2017 -	December 31, 2017	6.25
January 1, 2017	June 30, 2017	5.75
July 1, 2016 -	December 31, 2016	
January 1, 2016	June 30, 2016	5.5
July1,2015	December 31, 2015	5.25
January 1, 2015	June 30, 2015	5.25
July 1, 2014	December 31, 2014	5.25
January 1, 2014	I 20 and	5.25
July1,2013	December 31, 2013	
January 1, 2013	T 20 2015	5.25
T 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	December 31, 2012	

January 1, 2012 June 30, 2012

5.25

"When no rate of interest is provided by contract, or otherwise by law, or specified in the judgment, the judgment draws interest at a rate equal to the prime rate at the largest bank in Nevada as ascertained by the commissioner of financial institutions on January 1 or July 1, as the case may be, immediately preceding the date of judgment, plus 2 percent. The rate must be adjusted accordingly on each January 1 and July 1 thereafter until the judgment is satisfied."

NRS 99.040 (See also) NRS 17.130, NRS 37.175, , NRS 108.237, NRS 147.220, NRS 233.170 and NRS 645.84:

Dated: February 22, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

The Law Office of David Liebrader, Inc.

By: David Liebrader

601 S. Rancho Dr. Ste. D-29

Las Vegas, NV 89106 Attorney for Plaintiff

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that on the 22 day of February, 2020, I mailed a copy of the foregoing Plaintiff's updated

PLAINTIFF'S STATEMENT OF DAMAGES

in a sealed envelope, to the following counsel of record and that postage was fully prepaid thereon

An Employee of The Law Office of David Liebrader

Harold Gewerter, Esq. Gewerter Law Office 1212 Casino Center Boulevard Las Vegas, NV 89104 Attorney for Defendants

Electronically Filed 4/1/2021 11:03 AM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT 1 **RTRAN** 2 3 4 DISTRICT COURT 5 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 6 7 8 STEVEN HOTCHKISS, CASE#: A-20-762264-C 9 DEPT. IX Plaintiff, 10 VS. 11 RONALD ROBINSON. 12 Respondent, 13 BEFORE THE HONORABLE CRISTINA D. SILVA, 14 DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 15 MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 2020 16 RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF **BENCH TRIAL - DAY 1** 17 18 **APPEARANCES:** 19 For the Plaintiff: DAVID LIEBRADER, ESQ. 20 21 For the Defendant: HAROLD P. GEWERTER, ESQ. 22 23 24 RECORDED BY: GINA VILLANI, COURT RECORDER 25

Page 1

Case Number: A-17-762264-C

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[Case called at 11:06 a.m.]

THE COURT: A17-62 -- sorry, 762264-C, in the matter of Hotchkiss v. Robinson, et al. Everyone maybe seated. I understand we potentially are having some technical difficulties this morning?

THE RECORDER: Yes.

THE COURT: That -- it never fails. I tell my -- every time I have a jury that there's bound to be a technical failure. So why would it be any different for a bench trial. But I figure while we're waiting for IT to come up, I would come out here and first off say good morning. I apologize for the delay. Every time I have a short calendar it ends up taking longer than it should. But I also wanted to see if there's anything we could address before we get started with the actual trial or do we need the Elmo?

MR. LIEBRADER: Not for -- I have -- we have nothing --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LIEBRADER: -- preliminary, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. GEWERTER: No, we have a --

THE COURT: No, don't do that. Come on in. We're just going to be chatting if you don't mind playing with that while we're chatting.

Go ahead.

MR. GEWERTER: The issue is we had stipulated to some

evidence coming in.

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THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GEWERTER: Now I understand that they going to have live witnesses again to talk about the documents we already stipulated to. So I'm not sure exactly where we're going to go, because we stipulated to have the promissory notes come in. We stipulated to the date there was a default. That's not the issue. Those facts are not in dispute. The -- what's in dispute is what happens afterwards, the law on this case.

THE COURT: So if I understand that correctly then, the purpose of having the live witnesses is to dispute the authenticity of those documents?

MR. GEWERTER: No, we're not going to --

THE COURT: -- is that what it is?

MR. GEWERTER: -- we're not -- they want to call a plaintiff. We already stipulated that the document was signed by the company. That's not an issue.

THE COURT: Okay. So --

MR. LIEBRADER: And our position, we just want to call Mr. Hotchkiss who is the lead plaintiff. The stipulation was we may call witnesses. We didn't say we couldn't. But I appreciate what he's saying. Maybe 10 to 15 minutes, just to put a face to -- you know, these are real victims in this case and real purchasers.

MR. GEWERTER: Well, I object to the word victim here but yes.

MR. LIEBRADER: Well, -- and Mr. --

THE COURT: This is just attorneys talking here, so that's okay. So okay, so you would want the person to testify regarding what happened to them. I'm just --

MR. LIEBRADER: Yeah, that this is -- note, yes, you know, he's come all the way out here, the impact on his life of losing this money. This was retirement money.

MR. GEWERTER: See that's very issue. That's not pled in this case. There's no allegation of emotional distress. There's no allegation of anything that even comes close what happened in his life. This basically is nothing more than a breach of contract on a promissory note where the company's filed bankruptcy and in exchange the debt got converted to equity. And then the question is well how about the guarantee. That's a matter of law. And that's the case, Your Honor.

Now we're going to talk about what happened to his life.

That's just undue prejudice. And the only thing that happens within the company itself is undue prejudice. They want to bring in one of the former owners, stockholders, directors of the company come in and say how he and Mr. Robinson did not get along. They have accounting disputes. That's not the issue. The issue was this man and the plaintiffs asked -- made and investment with a promissory note and what happened to the investment. The documents speak for themselves.

There's no need for live witnesses here, Your Honor.

And they're going to do -- it's just undue prejudice to have Mr.

Yoder come in, who is a defendant and to have the plaintiff come in and

talk about what happened to his life.

MR. LIEBRADER: Well we get --

MR. GEWERTER: Whatever happened I'm sorry. But you -- that's not part of this case.

THE COURT: All right. So I will allow limited testimony. I don't think we need to go into a narrative regarding every detail of one's life. Perhaps to place some of the information into context, I will allow limited testimony. And if we start to get too far afield or it becomes irrelevant, I will certainly stop that. But I will allow limited testimony.

MR. LIEBRADER: Understood.

MR. GEWERTER: That's fine, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. GEWERTER: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Anything else that we need to address?

MR. GEWERTER: Your Honor, there's one other issue here maybe.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. GEWERTER: This case bounced around to a couple different departments as you probably saw three or four. And one of the issues in this case, if they're going to try and prove that this was a security. And therefore as a security, there's certain remedies that they're asking for. Where are my -- one second, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Right, they say it's a violation -- MR. GEWERTER: Go ahead, I'm sorry.

 THE COURT: -- of NRS 90.460.

MR. GEWERTER: There was an order that was entered in this case entered by the Honorable Doug Smith. I'm not sure if the Court has seen this. It was entered on 2/25/2019. I just want to bring this to the Court's attention because the way they bootstrap Vern Rodriguez into this case, which we think is erroneous, is because they said it's a security. In order to have a control person you first need a security. Judge Smith ruled on that very issue. If I can approach that bench, I have extra copies.

MR. LIEBRADER: Your Honor, that's just not the case.

MR. GEWERTER: Well, --

MR. LIEBRADER: He just denied our motion for summary --

THE COURT: Summary judgment.

MR. LIEBRADER: -- adjudication.

MR. GEWERTER: But let me -- he also has findings in here. I think the findings I think would be good for the Court to have at its disposal. That's all I'm asking.

THE COURT: I think I have that up. And so paragraph 8 of that order says the remaining issue which plaintiff seeks summary adjudication, whether the VCC note was sold in violation of NRS 90.460 is moot as it relies on this Court's granting of summary adjudication on the issue of whether VCC --

MR. GEWERTER: Right, that --

THE COURT: -- note was a security.

MR. GEWERTER: -- they brought a motion to have the Court

rule that this was a security. The Judge did not. So as it stands right now the ruling of this Court is there's no security issue here.

MR. LIEBRADER: No, they didn't --

THE COURT: No. That's not how I read that.

MR. LIEBRADER: -- make a ruling. Me neither.

THE COURT: I actually read this order --

MR. GEWERTER: Well, it says it's moot.

THE COURT: Well, he's says it moot because it would have to have relied on the underlying request for summary judgment. And because he denied that, he then doesn't reach the issue, the ultimate question as to whether or not it qualifies as a note or not. So that is still an issue for this Court to determine.

MR. GEWERTER: That's fine, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Well that -- I had put a notebook together for this trial and I of course left it back there thinking it would take more time for IT get up here and they showed up quickly. So give me one moment. I'll be right back.

[Brief pause]

THE COURT: All right. There we -- are we good?

MR. LIEBRADER: Sorry. Thank you.

THE COURT: No, no, it's okay. It happens every time. And I think I'll disappointed the day that it doesn't happen when I'm about to start a trial. I won't know what to do with myself.

All right. So invite opening statements but there doesn't have to be opening statements do -- would either or both party like to give an

opening statement?

MR. LIEBRADER: Yes, for the plaintiff, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GEWERTER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. You know what I think -- oh, well he did switch them. At first the signs were backwards, but they've been switched. Okay. Good. Then let me get my notes ready to go here. And please pardon me I do electronic notes. When you're ready.

PLAINTIFF'S OPENING STATMENT

MR. LIEBRADER: Thank you, Your Honor. So thank you for your willingness to hear this case. And parties have briefed the issues fairly well. There are number of plaintiffs in this case. As you know, this case was consolidated. Mr. Hotchkiss was the original plaintiff. There was another matter involving the same promissory notes issued by Virtual Communications that was consolidated to this one. That name of the plaintiffs are Mr. Hotchkiss, Steve Ghesquiere, Anthony White, the Suntheimers, Troy and Robin, Gayle Chany, Jackie Stone, Robert Kaiser, Kendall Smith, and Gabriel Lavermicocca. All of these plaintiffs live out of state so they're not able to be here.

The defendant is -- the defendants were a Virtual Communications corporation. That's the company that issued the promissory notes. They are no longer a party, because in a companion case that, which we'll talk about the Waldo Communications, which was decided about two years ago. There was a number of findings. And once the Judge -- Judge Williams found that the notes were securities

and that virtual -- VCC is an abbreviation, was in default they ran into Bankruptcy Court. And so they were -- the case against them was stayed. And since there's been a reorganization and so they are no longer a party.

So the remaining parties and Mr. Robinson, who is the chairman of VCC and he owns the shares through his Nevada asset protection trust, the Scotsman's Trust --

MR. GEWERTER: Your Honor, I'm going to object.

MR. LIEBRADER: -- and Vern Rodriguez.

MR. GEWERTER: No, Your Honor, I'm going to object.

THE COURT: Hold on. What is the objection?

MR. GEWERTER: The Scotsman's Trust is not a party to this thing. He's trying to an offset -- a collection matter. That's totally improper to bring in a party that's not a party to this case.

MR. LIEBRADER: But the fact is that --

THE COURT: All right. So what attorneys say in opening and closing statements is not evidence but --

MR. GEWERTER: I understand, but we're going far afield from this case. We'll be here for two weeks. The fact is he sued Mr. Robinson, period. Now whether he owns it in a family trust or he owns it in the Cayman Islands, which he doesn't. That's not an issue before this Court.

MR. LIEBRADER: The fact is that he does own the shares -THE COURT: Well I do need some background in order to
get some more information. So I'm going to overrule the objection. You

can go ahead.

MR. LIEBRADER: Mr. Robinson still owns the shares through the Scotsman's trust, which will come out, which is what he represented in the Bankruptcy Court.

And Mr. Rodriguez, who was the chief financial officer of VCC. And then we have these two other wild card defendants in this case. We have Alisa Davis who is Mr. Robinson's granddaughter, who he accused of essentially defrauding the investors by using a promissory note without his permission which he then gave to Retire Happy, which was an unregistered broker/dealer who went out in the community and [indiscernible] raised the money. And so he was said well Ms. Davis didn't have the authority to do that.

In addition, he also named another defendant, Frank Yoder, who he claimed prepared a PowerPoint presentation that contained a guarantee, Mr. Robinson's guarantee, the very issue that we're talking about here. At a deposition in a prior case, I asked Mr. Robinson well did Mr. Yoder do this without your permission, put the guarantee in the contract? He said absolutely he did. I said well you know we're going to have to amend the complaint and bring Mr. Yoder in. He didn't care. So that's what we're dealing with here. So they're in the case.

What are the undisputed facts? We heard Mr. Gewerter concede that yes, VCC is in default. There was \$574,000 in identical promissory notes that were issued by VCC between January 2013 and December 2014. All the notes bear the signature of Ron Robinson as guarantor and on behalf of VCC. There's no dispute that VCC paid 9%

interest from the date all of these plaintiffs purchased until January of 2015. In February of 2015 VCC defaulted.

Another undisputed fact, on May 3rd, 2018, Judge Williams ruled that VCC was in breach of contract to another plaintiff.

MR. GEWERTER: Your Honor, I'm going to object what happened in Judge Williams' case. Because if that's the case, I'll bring in all the things that he ruled in our favor. We're going to retry that case which is on appeal to the Supreme Court.

THE COURT: I know it's on appeal and I'll just let both parties know that I did read a significant amount of the -- I read Judge Williams findings, but also read through that docket to get a good idea of what this case was about.

MR. GEWERTER: And there's an opening brief to the Supreme Court. There's two issues pending.

THE COURT: So I know it's pending before the Supreme Court, so but --

MR. GEWERTER: There's two issues of law on that fact.

THE COURT: I'm going to be focusing on the facts of this case, but so I already have a background --

MR. GEWERTER: Thank you.

THE COURT: -- regarding that.

MR. LIEBRADER: And really I mentioned it is because VCC filed for bankruptcy after that. So what are the issues to decide? Is Mr. Robinson -- it's really simple. Is Mr. Robinson liable as a guarantor of the promissory notes? Are the promissory notes securities? And are

Mr. Robinson and Mr. Rodriguez liable as control people?

So here's the personal guarantee and Mr. Robinson signed off on it. It appears from all litigating this for a couple of years that everyone is in agreement that these notes were signed in blank for convenience and then they were given to the Retire Happy to raise money. And they were identical, the notes were identical in all respects except for the spot where the individual plaintiff would -- you know, name would be entered, the specific amount and the date. Other than that, everything was the same, including Mr. Robinson's guarantee.

So what's the proof that Mr. Robinson intended to guarantee the notes? Well there's three separate PowerPoint presentations that were prepared that he had input in. Mr. Rodriguez had input in. They were spanning two years, all that which say that Mr. Robinson is the guarantor. These are documents that came from VCC, the company that he was chairman of the board. There's also an audited financial statement that says Mr. Robinson was the guarantor.

There's two filings with securities regulators. After they defaulted they looked to raise more money to pay off these plaintiffs, so they prepared a private placement memorandum and offering circular. This will be in evidence. Each one of those the company disclosed to the world and to future investors that Mr. Robinson was the guarantor, so there's that.

There's a fund raising contract with Retire Happy, which says that Mr. Robinson was going to be guaranteeing these notes. There's a contract between VCC and Mr. Robinson, which Mr. Rodriguez signed

 off on that said that Mr. Robinson would be responsible and that in exchange for him making the payments to the investors he would receive some additional shares of VCC.

And lastly, there's an email from Mr. Robinson claiming a 17 million dollar net worth that he was prepared to discuss with potential investors to show them that he was good.

So again Mr. Davis -- Mr. Yoder and Ms. Davis probably shouldn't be in the case. Ms. -- Mr. Gewerter and I have been trying to work out a deal with a stipulation. Essentially it's this, is that if Ms. Davis comes in and testifies to the same extent that she did in the *Waldo* case, she will be dismissed. In other words, if she admits as she did in that case the Mr. Robinson authorized the use of the pre-signed notes she will be dismissed. If that testimony differs, we'll have to deal with that at a different time.

So I won't -- I understand, Your Honor, you don't want to talk about Ronald Robinson. You looked at it. So here's this guarantee.

Here's the original, one of the documents you'll see in evidence. This was a document between Retire Happy and Virtual Communications in December of 2012 right before -- this is essentially VCC hiring Retire Happy to go out and raise money for the company. And it says pretty clearly that the company authorizes, consultant, company being VCC, consultant being Retire Happy, to identify potential investors interested in investing in the company's promissory note with personal guarantee. A couple of lines down it mentions it again, promissory notes with personal guarantee. Who signs off on this

document on the bottom? Ron Robinson.

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signed, Mr. Robinson signed. RJ Robinson will be responsible for payment to the investors. He will be responsible for payment to the investors, utilizing his financial statement and credit rating to persuade the investors to make this investment. It's right there at the scene of the crime. I can't believe that we are here and he is denying this. There is another important document here where it's in December 10th of 2012, with the negotiations between Virtual Communications and Retire Happy. How is this all going to go down? Retire Happy is run by Julie Minuskin. And so this is Mr. Robinson

So there's another agreement that it -- between VCC and Mr.

Robinson, where Mr. Robinson agreed and signed off. Mr. Rodriguez

And so, he goes on, on the bottom. I would be happy to meet with them and show them my accountant's prepared current financial statement. My current net worth is \$17,699,000, which is represented in cash and equities both real and personal, Ron Robinson. Why in the world do you represent that to the person who is raising the money unless you want the investors to feel comfortable that you have the money to honor your personal guarantee?

writing to her: We are in complete agreement with our communications

with your investors. Vern will be the direct contact. So that's important,

because they have taken a position that Mr. Rodriguez wasn't involved

offering. But here's Mr. Robinson saying that Mr. Rodriguez will be the

that he wasn't a control person, that he wasn't materially aiding and

direct contact with the investors.

 This is one of the audited financial statements. It's December 31st, 2015. What does it say? The note -- it identifies the note as companies has entered into a series of notes. It goes on to say, last sentence, the notes also carry a late fee of 5% after a 5-day grace period and are conditionally guaranteed by an officer of the company. That is VCC representing to the world that Mr. Robinson is the guarantor.

Why is Ms. Davis in this case? Because during his deposition in another matter he claimed that Ms. Davis acted without his authority by sending the signed promissory note to Ms. Minuskin of Retire Happy. Well here is a document and this is essentially what blew up in their face in the *Waldo* case. Ms. Davis, who is Alisa Q., writing to Julie Minuskin: For the sake of not having to deal with different schedules, attached is a doc X promissory note for VCC with the initials and signatures.

And I ask -- and I'll ask Ms. Davis again on the stand here, did you do this of your own volition? Did you get Mr. Robinson's authorization, his initials and signatures? And she said yes, I sent it to him. He completed it and sent it back to me and there you go. Again that was testimony on the penalty of perjury at a deposition that Mr. Robinson gave.

So what other proof the notes are securities? Well VCC repeatedly refers to the notes as securities in three separate PowerPoints, it cites that -- make cites reference to the 1933 and 1934 Securities Act. Why do you do that if you're not -- you don't understand that you're selling securities? Clearly meets every element of the *State*

versus Friend test, the motivations of the buyers and sellers to enter in this transaction was for investment purposes.

In what manner was the note made available to the public? Through a general solicitation a general offering out -- wasn't just concentrated in Nevada. They were dialing for dollars. We have Mr. Hotchkiss who was living in Nebraska at the time. We have people in Florida. So Retire Happy was out there in the community nationwide recruiting investors.

Did the purchasers view the note as an investment? Clearly they did. VCC referred to it repeatedly as an investment. And is there a need for regulatory protections? That kind of speaks to would this investment be regulated by insurance, by the real estate division, the securities division. Clearly as a security it would be regulated by the security division.

We really never argued the *Howey* test and it's very clear that this is an investment of money in a common enterprise with the expectation of profits from the efforts of others, plain as day. One of the things I asked Mr. Robinson at trial in the *Waldo* case is did you ever register it? No. Did you file an exemption from registration? No. So that -- you know, that's we have that under oath testimony already. And we have the findings from Judge Williams.

And so here just the -- you know, here's the representations they made in the PowerPoint presentations. This is them putting it together. They called it securities, terms of securities. And just for -- on the bottom arrow it just shows that this was -- this PowerPoint

presentation was a different one, June 15th 2014 is the termination date. Here's the next one, securities, the term of securities, termination date 18 months from the promissory note execution. And lastly, the third presentation, they're calling it securities, the terms of the securities and the termination date again is different.

Prior to the time that this PowerPoint presentation was being put together Mr. Robinson -- well Mr. Robinson said that he had no idea that his personal guarantee was being used, didn't have anything to do with the PowerPoint presentation being put together. Well here's communications between Mr. Yoder and Mr. Robinson, and they again they're talk -- it's December 17th of 2012, prior to the time they started raising money, and Mr. Robinson making suggestions to Mr. Yoder on what to put in, including that the investments were being offered pursuant to Rule 505 of Reg D of the Securities Act of 1933. More proof that these are -- they themselves consider it to be securities.

What's the liability under the Securities Act, 90.460, it's unlawful for a person to offer or sell any security in this state unless the security is registered or the security or transaction is exempt under this chapter. Person obviously means a corporation and there is no exemption -- interesting enough, in neither the *White* case which was merged into this one, or the Hotchkiss case have they even alleged as an affirmative defense that there's an exemption. Haven't argued it, they didn't argue it in their pleadings in their pretrial briefs and it's too late at this point. So there is no -- and there isn't -- the reason they did is because there's no available exemption.

And so the liability attaches not just to the corporation, but to -oh excuse me, the liability is essentially you get your money back. You
get interest at the legal rate and you get reasonable attorney's fees.
And that is under 90.660, the civil liability section.

Control person, a person directly or indirectly controls another person who is liable under subsection (1) and that would be 90.460 which is the unregistered securities. A partner, officer, or director of the person liable, clearly Mr. Rodriguez and Mr. Robinson fit those definitions, is liable jointly and severely with and to the same extent as the other person. And that's what Judge Williams found.

Why do I say that they're control people? Again here is an offering memorandum that they put together in 2015. Well how do they describe Mr. Robinson? Ron -- this is regarding VCC, Ron Robinson is the company's chairman of the board. He's held this position since 2012 and is in charge of all policy and operations of the company. Sounds like a control person to me. Vern Rodriguez, Chief Financial officer. Ven Rodriguez is the company's Chief Financial Officer. He has a background in sales, marketing, and accounting strategies, and systems for financial services. He has held this position since 2012 and is in charge of financial policy and financial records of the company, so clearly another control person.

I don't know how they get around the guarantee but in the event for whatever they -- Mr. Robinson is going to come in here and testify today that he didn't know all this money was being raised and Ms. Davis was acting without his authority. He ratified it. They received the

money. He -- Robinson was responsible for all the policies and procedures of the company. He was the chairman of the board. He was in charge of supervising Ms. Davis. He knew that Retire Happy was continuing to raise money and he knew they were doing that with the use of this blank pre-signed note. He knew money was coming into the company. He knew -- the interesting thing about this case and we didn't really allege it, but this was a Ponzi scheme, because they were --

MR. GEWERTER: Your Honor, I'm going to object.

MR. LIEBRADER: Mr. Yoder it going to testify.

MR. GEWERTER: Your Honor, no. If you don't allege it you can't argue it.

MR. LIEBRADER: Mr. -- well --

MR. GEWERTER: Your Honor, I object to this whole line of --

MR. LIEBRADER: I'm just describing --

THE COURT: Well again, what attorneys say is not evidence.

And so I'm going to listen to opening statements and you'll have an opportunity to give yours if you still wish.

MR. LIEBRADER: So what was happening --

MR. GEWERTER: Your Honor, I understand that but we're getting false statements now.

MR. LIEBRADER: No.

MR. GEWERTER: I don't allege it but this is really what happened. I understand this is a bench trial, but it's still improper argument even for an opening.

MR. LIEBRADER: So let me --

 THE COURT: All right. So you're objection is noted. I can't rule one way or the other, because I don't have the information in front of me. You're welcome to raise that again as an issue later.

MR. LIEBRADER: One of the things that we'll establish in this case is the reason that VCC stopped paying the interest is because they ran out of money. And they were never really making any money and they were paying the investors with new money that was being raised. And the money that they weren't paying the investors that was being raised, 2 million dollars of which was taken out of the company by Mr. Robinson to run his other businesses. Mr. Yoder will come in here and testify tomorrow as to that fact. And so, Mr. Robinson took no steps to stop to fund raise. In any event, it's a -- he ratified every single one of these transactions with him as the guarantor.

So why did VCC default? They raised over 4 million dollars from January 2013 to December 2014. The company was not profitable during this period. In February 2015 they run out of money. They stop paying interest. Mr. Yoder will testify that the funds raised in the offering were used to pay interest to prior investors. They did an internal audit, the Yoder brothers. So there was Mike -- there was Frank Yoder, who is a defendant in this case, and his brother Mike Yoder. And they were kind of the brains behind the technology. Mr. Rodriguez and Mr. Robinson were the financing arm.

And so the Yoders realize, where's all this money? We've been raising all this money and they didn't have it. So they -- an audit was done, an informal audit. I think Mr. Yoder will testify a CPA got

involved. Anyways, an audit was prepared and it was discovered that \$2 million was missing from the offering.

And so the interesting thing is that VCC alleged in their own bankruptcy filing that they have viable claims against Mr. Robinson arising from the misuse of proceeds from the promissory note offering. So here's a copy from the bankruptcy filing. VCC said that about Mr. Robertson, about the CEO. Paragraph two, the debtor believes it hold viable claims against former officer and director Ron Robinson and possibly other parties arising from the misuse of proceeds from the unsecured notes and related matters. So that's what happened to the money.

What's the --

MR. GEWERTER: Your Honor, again I object. That was never pursued in the bankruptcy or --

MR. LIEBRADER: That was VCC saying that about Mr. Robinson.

MR. GEWERTER: I could say --

THE COURT: Okay. The objection is -- I'm not sure of the legal basis for the objection, so it's noted.

MR. GEWERTER: Well the objection is there being a non-relevant inadmissible argument in opening argument, Your Honor. This cannot come in.

THE COURT: How is it inadmissible?

MR. GEWERTER: How is it inadmissible?

THE COURT: How is it inadmissible?

MR. GEWERTER: Because neither is part of the pleadings.

MR. LIEBRADER: Why did you run out of money VCC?

MR. GEWERTER: I'm not here to argue with Mr. Liebrader.

MR. LIEBRADER: I'm just saying, I'm gonna ask Mr.

Robinson --

THE COURT: All right, counsel, we're not going to have an argument back and forth. All comments will be directed to the Court going forward. I want to be clear on that.

Two, I don't think it's improper, so I'm going to overrule the objection. This is argument. If it is not relevant, then the -- that will play itself out during the course of the trial. And even if it wasn't in the pleading itself, it doesn't mean that evidence supporting what is in the pleadings can't be set forth during the trial. You may continue.

MR. LIEBRADER: Thank you, Your Honor. So the basis for imposing liability, again this kind of all boiled down to it's a breach of contract, it's a guarantee. We're looking to hold Mr. Robinson responsible for that. Violation of Nevada Securities Act, we're looking to hold Mr. Robinson and Mr. Rodriguez liable for that.

And the damages, there's kind of two levels. I filed two statements of damages, one that applies purely to the promissory note and one that provides for damages under NRS 90.660. So, I'm happy to argue both of those in closing. But the damages here under 9 -- NRS 90.660 and they're all broken down by the plaintiff, the amount that they invested, the day that they invested, the legal interest that they're entitled to based on the statutory rate less the amount of interest that

they did receive, and the attorney's fees that we're going to be asking for at a 30% rate for total NRS damages.

So thank you, Your Honor. I apologize for getting into it with Mr. Gewerter a little bit. We'll try to keep that to a minimum.

THE COURT: I appreciate that. I want to clarify though, that last chart you were showing me.

MR. LIEBRADER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: That is what you're seeking in damages, correct?

MR. LIEBRADER: That is under the securities law claims which would apply to Mr. Rodriguez, where as the promissory note claims with Mr. Robinson as a guarantor would apply to him. But he would also be susceptible to the securities law damages.

THE COURT: All right. And so you submitted a statement of damages, but that's a different number than what was up on that chart.

MR. LIEBRADER: The --

THE COURT: I'm looking at a statement of damages from February 3rd, of 2020.

MR. LIEBRADER: Yes, Your Honor, we filed -- I realized this weekend that I didn't -- we've asked for damages under NRS 90.660 from the very beginning. But I thought I better put that on the record. So I filed it on Saturday and I do have a courtesy copy.

THE COURT: Oh, okay. That's probably what happened, because I looked at this on Friday. Let me just see here. Oh, I -- okay, I see. Sure, I'll take a look at that. Okay, great. Thank you. All right. I

want to make sure that counsel for the defendant also got a copy of this update summary.

MR. GEWERTER: I did.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you very much.

Counsel for defendant, would you like to make a statement now or would you like to reserve?

MR. GEWERTER: No, I want to make it now, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

DEFENDANT'S OPENING STATMENT

MR. GEWERTER: First let me correct what happened, since we seemed to bootstrap in what happened in Department 16 with Judge Williams. What happened in Department 16, they got a judgement only against Mr. Robinson on the guarantee which is now on appeal to the State Supreme Court. I think it was filed last week.

THE COURT: I saw that.

MR. GEWERTER: Okay. That's it. They didn't get punitive damages, they didn't get fraud, they didn't get anything else. So to talk about all this securities fraud is just totally pie in the sky. But let me tell you why this case really needs to be dismissed, you know, from the outset.

If I can direct your attention to Exhibit 1, and Exhibit 1 tells the whole story of this case why we have improper parties.

THE COURT: Oh, I don't have Exhibit 1.

MR. GEWERTER: I'm sorry. Your Honor, I can reach the one over there by the witness.

THE COURT: Well it says Mr. Hotchkiss right after Provident Trust Group.

MR. GEWERTER: That's correct. That's the trust though.

He's the beneficiary of an IRA account, an IRA account --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GEWERTER: -- he goes through the whole thing in the trial brief is a trust. It's a trust account. And only under Chapter -- NRS 163, only the trustee can maintain a cause of action for a trust. Mr. Hotchkiss and the other plaintiffs are beneficiaries. A beneficiary does not have the right or the permission to file a lawsuit on behalf of anything invested on behalf of that trust. And the law is spelled in Chapter 163.

So we have Provident Trust for the benefit of Steven

Hotchkiss. And what that says is, in one simple sentence, trustee is

Provident Trust and the beneficiary is Steven Hotchkiss. They failed to
name and indispensable party. And under Rule 19 -- NRS -- I'm sorry,

NRCP Rule 19 as a matter of law it must be dismissed.

And we go through great length in our trial brief on the issues on appeal also. Under Rule 17, let's go back to that first. NRCP Rule 17 says every action must be prosecuted in the name of the real party at interest. That's Rule 17(a). Trust funds are -- trustee of trust funds are the real property of interest under 17(a). It mentions trustees. It doesn't say beneficiaries.

Mr. Liebrader and the plaintiffs were so anxious to do whatever they failed to file this case properly. As a matter of law it must be dismissed, not that it may be dismissed. It must be dismissed. Who

is the trust -- who has the power to bring this action? The only person under NRS 163.020 that has the right to bring an action is the trustee. So and the law is clear. The Nevada Supreme Court has addressed this several times that the failure to join and indispensable party is fatal to a judgment. It says it right here. It's a *Schwob v. Hemsath* case that's cited on page 13 of our trial brief.

Who is the indispensable party here? It's Provident Trust. They're the only part that can bring and action in this case. The only plaintiff that has the authority to bring and action in this case, because they are the only trustee. Because Mr. Hotchkiss, like the other plaintiffs in this case, did not make an investment. An IRA account, which is a trust account, made the investment. So as a matter of law this case must be dismissed against all party -- all defendants.

But that doesn't stop there. What they found in the *Waldo* case there was a finding, for lack of better term. There was the guarantee of Mr. Robinson. What got glossed over very quickly here in opening by the plaintiffs is the fact of the bankruptcy. The bankruptcy totally usurped anything that has to do with Virtual Communication Corporation, or VCC as we refer to it. VCC totally wiped out the debt from VCC to the plaintiffs.

Forget the fact there was no debt anyhow, because there was no proper party here. So what happens is they turned their notes --I don't care if you call them securities or not. For argument sake, their notes became equity and their debt is gone and they got made whole, 80% in fact it's in the plan. This wasn't [indiscernible] down in

Bankruptcy Court. This was 80% approval by these investors.

But in any event, the order of the Bankruptcy Court says you shall no longer have equity. You now -- you no longer have debt, you now have equity. Well what happens in Nevada is that we now come to a very interesting area of law. And that has to do with -- one second, Your Honor, -- and this starts on page 10 of our trial brief.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GEWERTER: If the obligation of the party of a debt is extinguished and it makes no difference how it's extinguished, then the guarantee also gets extinguished. And this is because there's a superseding legal obligation. The superseding legal obligation is what happened in Bankruptcy Court. And there's law in Nevada -- there's also Andrew law, which I know -- cite the Andrew law in the guarantees.

But we have a case in Nevada, *Marion Properties versus*Goff, 840 P.2d 1230, 1992, which is cited on page 11 of our trial brief. In this case there was an agreement entered into with Marion Properties.

And what happens is that agreement was then changed. The guarantor of that agreement was then relieved of its -- or his obligation to perform on the guarantee, because the original obligation went away.

And basically the Supreme Court said: It is well settled that guarantors and sureties are exonerated if the creditor alters the obligations that the principal without the consent of the guarantor or surety. In this case the debt has been completely extinguished between Marion and Americana. Same as the case we have here. The debt has been extinguished between Mr. Hotchkiss, they're the plaintiffs whoever

the plaintiffs are and VCC. The discharge of the Americana's obligation without consent of -- I'm paraphrasing. Without consent of the guarantors discharges the obligations of the guarantors. That's what we have here. Mr. Robinson never agreed to anything. He wasn't a party to the bankruptcy. None of that happened here.

So what happens here, even if the Court wants to overlook the improper party, which I submit it can't overlook the improper party to Rule 17 and 19, the guarantee is extinguished. It's gone, because the guarantee cannot make it as a matter of law because the original obligation is gone. And that's the issue that's now pending before the Supreme Court in this very case. The opening brief was filed I think a week ago Monday. I forget the exact time.

Let's talk about fraud in general. It's well settled law for any fraud case that you must have direct reliance on the person making the misrepresentation. You cannot have indirect. I have to say to somebody, Mr. Smith, I am going to -- I'm lying to you right now. Today is Thursday when in fact today is Monday. Without that direct communication that's one of the elements of fraud in Nevada and all the federal courts you cannot have reliance, because there is no reliance.

Mr. Hotchkiss cannot get up here and testify that he had any reliance or any communication whatsoever directly with Mr. Robinson, Ms. Davis, or Mr. Rodriguez. So anything that's pled that even smells of fraud as a matter of law must go away because fraud requires direct reliance. And we cite that law also in the brief.

And until they can prove that, which they can't, they have

 three hurdles to overcome and all --- any one of those wipes their case out. They have the Rule 19, indispensable party which wipes out all the plaintiffs. It was mis-pled. This case is defunct. We're going forward because we are. We then have the guarantee, which goes away because the original obligation went away. And then we fraud, which goes away too because there is no direct reliance nor is it even pled that way, Your Honor.

With that I don't want to take up the time. Let's get to -- we agree to most of the exhibits coming in and due dates. And we don't dispute the fact that these notes went into default. That's not an issue, Your Honor. So with that being said, we just argue about the law, what happens when it goes into default. Like I said, we don't even get there because we have a indispensable party dispute here. With that thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Now in terms of the indispensable party I have a question for you. Why wasn't that raised previously?

MR. GEWERTER: Actually the law says that you can even raise for the first time on appeal. And it wasn't because I didn't catch it the first time. To be honest with you, I caught it down the road. I have another case with that -- the Nevada law says even on appeal it's like a jurisdictional issue. You can raise jurisdiction any time in Nevada. Even in the federal courts for the first time even on appeal you can raise an indispensable party as a jurisdiction. An improper party is a jurisdictional issue, so it can be raised at any time. You can raise it before trial, after trial, even on appeal. So it's not -- it's never untimely, Your Honor.

1	THE COURT: Why don't we do that.
2	THE CLERK: I need the clerk needs a copy, Your Honor.
3	THE COURT: Yeah, she needs a copy too.
4	MR. LIEBRADER: Um.
5	THE CLERK: Unless you want to keep track.
6	THE COURT: Well do you have an exhibit
7	THE CLERK: I'll just write it down he can
8	THE COURT: Okay. Do you have an exhibit list that she
9	could perhaps track off of?
10	MR. LIEBRADER: Oh, yes, I do have and exhibit list.
11	THE COURT: That would be great. At a minimum, right, that
12	will work?
13	THE CLERK: Yeah.
14	MR. LIEBRADER: Yes I do
15	THE COURT: Okay. One second, sir. Thank you.
16	THE CLERK: Are there just one set. I mean, is that like
17	plaintiffs or is it joint?
18	THE COURT: This is
19	MR. LIEBRADER: They're all joint.
20	THE COURT: These are joint, yeah.
21	THE CLERK: All right. That's great, thanks.
22	THE COURT: Yeah. Oh great. Thank you so much. All
23	right. Let's go ahead and swear in Mr. Hotchkiss.
24	STEVEN HOTCHKISS
25	[having first been called as a witness and being duly sworn, testified as

1	Q	And what did you do before during your prime working, what
2	was you	r prime work?
3	Α	I was a software engineer.
4	Q	Who did you work for?
5	Α	Well my first nine years as an engineer I was in the Air Force
6	and wor	ked at a Phased-Array Radar site bringing it online. I worked
7	with peo	ple from CDC and Raytheon and IBM.
8	Q	And how many years were did you work as a software
9	enginee	r?
10	А	Nine while I was still in Air Force. And twenty-six I was a
11	worked 1	for a defense contractor.
12		MR. GEWERTER: Just one quick, David, my client's elderly
13	and he's	s having trouble hearing.
14		THE COURT: Oh.
15		MR. GEWERTER: Could we have your client speak up a little
16	bit mayb	oe.
17		MR. LIEBRADER: Oh, sure.
18		THE COURT: All right. Actually if you can
19		MR. GEWERTER: Oh, you want the headphones, Ron?
20		THE COURT: Yeah.
21		MR. ROBINSON: No, that's fine.
22		THE COURT: Are you sure? If you pull that microphone just
23	a little cl	oser to you and speak right in and you can bend see how this
24	bends.	
25		THE WITNESS: Okay. How's that
	1	

1		MR. GEWERTER: Thank you.
2		THE COURT: That might help a little bit too. Is that a little
3	better?	
4		MR. GEWERTER: Yes.
5	BY MR	. LIEBRADER:
6	Α	Okay. I was a software engineer in the Air Force for nine
7	years.	Got out of the Air Force and then I worked for several
8	compar	nies. McDonnell Douglas and the last one I had was Booz Allen
9	Hamilto	on.
10	Q	Okay. In addition to nine years in the Air Force, do you have
11	any oth	er military experience?
12	Α	Yes, I was in the Navy for four years before that.
13	Q	Okay. Let's talk about VCC, Virtual Communications. How
14	did you	find out about that initially?
15	Α	Well I had talked to Josh Stoll.
16	Q	And who's Josh Stoll?
17	Α	He worked for Retire Happy.
18	Q	Okay.
19	Α	And he told me about VCC.
20	Q	What is just for the Judge's sake, what is Retire Happy?
21	Α	It was a financial advisor company.
22	Q	Okay. And do you know how Mr. Stoll initially contacted
23	where h	ne got your name from?
24	A	No, I'm really not sure how that began. I don't know if I sought
25	him out	or he sought me out. I don't remember.

1	A	It's a promissory note.
2	Q	And who's the promissory note with?
3	Α	Between me and it says borrower me and Provident Trust
4	Group.	
5	Q	Who's the maker, the borrower, the maker?
6	Α	Oh VCC, Virtual Communications Corporation.
7	Q	Okay. And what's your relationship what can you tell us
8	about Pr	ovident Trust? What were they?
9	Α	Well that was another thing I don't remember how it got
10	started, k	out they talked me into taking my money out of Fidelity and
11	putting it	into a self-directed 401K.
12	Q	Where was it invested in at Fidelity?
13	A	I'm sorry?
14	Q	What was your money invested in at Fidelity?
15	A	How much?
16	Q	No, what was it, stocks, Microsoft,
17	Α	Yeah, it's
18	Q	gold?
19	A	a variety of things.
20	Q	Mutual funds.
21	Α	I had what medium risk.
22	Q	Okay. All right. So and Provident Trust, I'm sorry to interrupt
23	you, wha	t how did they come into the picture?
24	A	Like I said, I think I was trying to start up a business, online
25	business	. And I believe it was them that suggested I go to Provident

1	Trust.	
2	Q	Them meaning Retire Happy
3	Α	Uh-huh.
4	Q	or Virtual Communications?
5	Α	The online business people I think were
6	Q	Okay, got it.
7	Α	pointing me to Provident Trust.
8	Q	Okay. So would it be fair to say on September 23 rd of 2013
9	you inves	sted \$75,000 with Virtual Communications Corporation
10	Α	Yes.
11	Q	evidenced by this promissory note in Exhibit 1?
12	Α	Yes.
13	Q	And can you turn to page 3?
14	Α	Okay.
15	Q	Is your signature on this document?
16	Α	It is.
17	Q	And is Mr. Robinson's signature on this document?
18	Α	Yes, it is.
19	Q	And as the borrower above your signature, right? Is that
20	correct?	
21	Α	Yeah.
22	Q	On behalf of Virtual Communications.
23	Α	Yes.
24	Q	And then on the bottom, personal guarantee as to Mr.
25	Robinsor	n.

1	Q	What percentage of your retirement assets did \$75,000
2	represei	nt?
3	Α	A little lower than a third, a little less.
4	Q	Between a quarter and a third
5	Α	Yeah, closer to the third
6	Q	of your retirement assets?
7	Α	than the quarter.
8	Q	Okay. Where was the other money invested?
9	Α	I had bought a home in Jacksonville, a rental.
10		MR. GEWERTER: Your Honor, we're going to go now
11	we're go	oing to go into net worth analysis. I understand for the sympathy
12		
13		THE COURT: They're not asking for a net worth analysis, so
14	it's over	ruled at this time. I did say he could ask this question.
15		MR. GEWERTER: Okay.
16	BY MR. LIEBRADER:	
17	Q	Okay. So between a third and a quarter of your net worth,
18	your retirement assets were invested in VCC promissory notes, right?	
19	А	Yes.
20	Q	Okay. Did you believe this was a risky investment?
21	Α	No, I thought it was pretty safe.
22	Q	And where did you get that idea from?
23	Α	From the conversation I had with Josh. In fact
24	Q	So would it be fair to say you had an expectation of making
25	9% on tl	ne investment?

What did you write?

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1	Q	And the last time you received interest was in January of
2	2015?	
3	Α	Yes.
4	Q	And you had to hire a lawyer to work on this case, is that
5	right?	
6	Α	Yes, I hired you.
7	Q	And without waiving any portion of the attorney-client
8	privilege	s, you that you've agreed to pay 30% of whatever's
9	recovere	ed?
10	Α	That's true, yes.
11	Q	How has the loss of this money affected your life?
12		MR. GEWERTER: I'm going to object to this, Your Honor.
13	Not relev	vant.
14		THE COURT: I'm going to sustain that objection, even though
15	I can ima	agine
16		MR. LIEBRADER: All right, Your Honor.
17		THE COURT: based on what's been testified to.
18		MR. LIEBRADER: Thank you, Your Honor.
19		Mr. Hotchkiss, I have nothing else. Mr. Gewerter may have
20	some qu	estions for you.
21		THE WITNESS: Okay.
22		THE COURT: Cross-examination when you're ready.
23		MR. GEWERTER: Yes, Your Honor.
24		CROSS-EXAMINATION
25	BY MR.	GEWERTER:

1	Q	Mr. Hotchkiss, how are you today?
2	A	I'm fine. Thank you.
3	Q	My name is Harold Gewerter. I represent the three individual
4	defenda	nts sitting over here today. Have you ever met them before
5	today?	
6	A	No, this is the first time.
7	Q	So you never talked to them on the phone
8	A	I talked to Mr. Robinson on the phone I believe.
9	Q	When was that? Before you invested?
10	A	No, after.
11	Q	Okay. Prior to telling you invested you had your trustee
12	invest yo	our money, did you speak with Mr. Robinson?
13	A	Before?
14	Q	Yes.
15	A	No.
16	Q	How about Alisa Davis
17	A	No.
18	Q	the lady that's that's a no?
19	A	No.
20	Q	And how about Mr. Rodriguez?
21	A	Not before I I did talk
22	Q	Before I'm talking about.
23	A	Okay.
24	Q	So before you invested, did you speak with Mr. Rodriguez?
25	A	No.
	1	

1	Q	At the time you invested your money, did you rely upon any
2	statemer	nts, verbal statements made by any of these three individuals?
3	Α	Not verbal, no.
4	Q	Did you rely upon anything in writing before you made the
5	investme	ent by Mr. Rodriguez?
6	Α	Just the loan agreement.
7	Q	Well Mr. Rodriguez did not sign the loan agreement did he?
8	Α	Well that's what I was provided for the loan.
9	Q	So the only thing you relied upon when you made your
10	investme	ent then is just the loan agreement?
11	Α	The loan agreement and what Josh Stoll
12	Q	What Josh told you, correct?
13	Α	Correct.
14	Q	But nothing the Mr. Robinson told you, correct?
15	Α	No, never talked to him before.
16	Q	And nothing the Ms. Davis told you, correct?
17	Α	Correct.
18	Q	And nothing that Mr. Rodriguez said, correct?
19	Α	That's correct.
20	Q	Could you go to Exhibit 1 please?
21	Α	Exhibit 1.
22	Q	It's the very first page of Exhibit 1. It's tab 1, first page.
23	Α	Okay.
24	Q	Do you see that? What's that document entitled?
25	Α	Promissory note.
L	1	

1	Q	Have you ever seen this document before today's date?
2	A	Yes.
3	Q	When did you first see it?
4	A	Well it had to be sometime September of 2013.
5	Q	I want you to look at the first three pages of that document.
6	A	First three?
7	Q	Yeah, it's the upper right-hand corner it should be Hotchkiss
8	versus R	Robinson, 1, 2, and 3.
9	A	Okay.
10	Q	Do you see that?
11	A	Yes.
12	Q	I don't see your signature on any one of those pages? Is it
13	there?	
14	Α	Who's mine?
15	Q	Your signature, yes.
16	Α	I see my initials.
17	Q	Okay. I'm asking about your signature.
18	Α	No.
19		MR. LIEBRADER: I'm sorry. That misstates he's already
20	testified	that's his signature on page 3.
21		THE WITNESS: Yes, that's my signature on page 3.
22	BY MR.	GEWERTER:
23	Q	Where on page 3 is your signature?
24	A	Approved by
25	Q	Doesn't that say Provident Trust Company? You signed for

1	Provident Trust?	
2	Α	It says it says print name, Provident Trust Company, FBO,
3	Steven A	a. Hotchkiss, Solo-K 130800142.
4	Q	Do you have any knowledge how a trust operates, sir?
5	Α	No.
6	Q	Like a family trust or any of those things?
7	А	No.
8	Q	Okay. Now on the first page says the holder says Provident
9	Trust Gro	oup LLC, FBO, then your name. Is that correct? The very first
10	page the	third paragraph down.
11	А	First page what am I looking for?
12	q	Look at the third it says holder and the holder's address. Do
13	you see that?	
14	А	Oh yeah, Provident Trust.
15	Q	Take your time, sir.
16	Α	Provident Trust Group LLC, FBO Steven A. Hotchkiss, Solo-K
17	1308001	42.
18	Q	In fact, sir, you could not you did not invest your money
19	directly with VCC, Virtual Communications did you. You went through a	
20	trust company and the trust company invested the money. Is that	
21	correct?	
22	А	Yes, that's correct. But he signed
23	Q	There's no question, Your Honor. Sir, no question. Now let's
24	go to the	third page. See how it says personal guarantee?
25	Α	Yes.

1	Q	I know you can't read the signature, but is there a printed		
2	name l	name beneath that?		
3	Α	RJ Robinson.		
4	Q	Okay. And what I'm curious about the first page for the holder		
5	says P	rovident Trust, but then you sign on the third page for Provident		
6	Trust.	You're not the trustee of Provident Trust though are you?		
7	Α	No, that's where they put a big X there said sign here.		
8	Q	Okay, so		
9	Α	So that's what I did.		
10	Q	So somebody told you to sign there right?		
11	Α	Yes.		
12	Q	Was it Mr. Robinson that told you to sign there?		
13	Α	No, it was Provident Trust I mean, Retire Happy.		
14	Q	But nobody from VCC or these three individuals told you to		
15	sign or	page 3, did they?		
16	А	No.		
17	Q	That was this company called Retire Happy, correct?		
18	Α	Correct.		
19	Q	Okay. Now, you're a software engineer?		
20	Α	I was for 35 years.		
21	Q	Okay. For how long?		
22	Α	35.		
23	Q	Oh, that's almost as long as I've been doing this, close. And		
24	you we	ent to school to learn that?		
25	Α	Yes.		

, dent		
dent		
dent		
dent		
licensed trust company?		
n		
our		
behalf did you?		
me		
time, correct?		
e		
sent some documents in the mail by whoever the bankruptcy lawyers		
were for VCC it wasn't me.		
r		

1	call it in Bankruptcy Court.		
2	Α	Yeah.	
3	Q	Did you vote for the plan or vote against it what did you do?	
4	A	That was one of those cards I had to send back. I don't	
5	remember which I did.		
6	Q	But you're aware that over 80% of the noteholders voted yes	
7	for the plan?		
8	A	I am now.	
9	Q	And you're aware that the Court approved that plan?	
10	A	Yes.	
11	Q	And you're aware that because the Court Federal Judge	
12	approved that plan that your note debt was converted to stock of an		
13	equivalent value, correct?		
14	A	Well	
15	Q	Have you read the plan, sir?	
16	A	Yeah, I	
17	Q	And the plan has language in there that says it must be fair	
18	it must be of equivalent value		
19	A	Yeah,	
20	Q	when something happen	
21	A	I saw that they put 75,000 I just this last month, I noticed the	
22	put 75,0	put 75,000 shares in there. I think it was a dollar no it was five dollars	
23	a share so it would have been 15,000 in my		
24	Q	So what's the value of that then?	
25	A	Right now?	
	1		

1	Q	And you got your shares of stock, correct?	
2	Α	Well, yeah, I saw about a month ago	
3	Q	Is that a yes or	
4	Α	that they were in there.	
5	Q	Is that a yes or no, sir, did you get your share of stocks your	
6	share of stock as set forth in the bankruptcy plan?		
7	Α	Yes.	
8	Q	Did the bankruptcy plan treat you differently than other	
9	investors in this case?		
10	Α	I have no idea. I guess not.	
11	Q	Okay. And so did you read in the plan where it talks about	
12	equivalent value, that your equity I'm sorry, your debt became of		
13	equivalent value to your equity now that's a stock? If you that's fine. If		
14	you haven't, you haven't. Okay.		
15	Α	No.	
16	Q	So you got something for your promissory note, you got stock	
17	in essence, correct?		
18	Α	Yes.	
19	Q	So you've already collected your money, is that correct?	
20	Α	No, it's	
21	Q	You got stock didn't you?	
22	Α	I got stock, but I didn't get any money.	
23	Q	Well does the stock the court told you the stock has value,	
24	correct?		
25	Α	They're the only ones that said it's got value.	

1	a dollar share.		
2	A	I couldn't sell it to anybody.	
3		MR. LIEBRADER: Okay. Thank you. Your Honor, at this	
4	point I'd	like to move Exhibit 1 and 3 into evidence.	
5		MR. GEWERTER: No objection, Your Honor.	
6		THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. They will be	
7		MR. LIEBRADER: I have nothing else for Mr. Hotchkiss,	
8	thank yo	thank you.	
9		THE COURT: That will be admitted.	
10		[EXHIBITS 1 and 3 ADMITTED]	
11		MR. GEWERTER: I have one.	
12		THE COURT: You want a quick follow-up? You can do that.	
13		MR. GEWERTER: Yeah, it's just really one question.	
14		THE COURT: No problem.	
15		RE-CROSS EXAMINATION	
16	BY MR.	GEWERTER:	
17	Q	Mr. Hotchkiss, when you got stock maybe I'm confused.	
18	You got common stock plus you got preferred stock, correct?		
19	A	Right.	
20	Q	Okay. So the common stock is equity and the preferred stock,	
21	at some point, converts back to debt again, correct?		
22	A	Well I think it was all preferred.	
23	Q	You sure?	
24	A	I'm pretty sure.	
25	Q	If you're not sure that's fine, just let me know.	

1	tomorrow, but again my when I say I'm going to have a short calendar	
2	it gets long.	
3	MR. GEWERTER: You're doing a criminal	
4	THE COURT: So think we'll start tomorrow at 10:30.	
5	MR. LIEBRADER: 10:30. Okay.	
6	MR. GEWERTER: Okay. And we will be done tomorrow.	
7	THE COURT: Okay.	
8	MR. GEWERTER: One other stipulation, Your Honor, instead	
9	of me recalling witnesses, can I just take his witnesses and treat them as	
10	my direct also? It saves me trying to recall witnesses.	
11	THE COURT: Oh, I think that's fine.	
12	MR. LIEBRADER: Yeah, no objection.	
13	THE COURT: I have no objection to that.	
14	MR. GEWERTER: Okay.	
15	THE COURT: Okay.	
16	MR. GEWERTER: Thank you, Your Honor.	
17	THE COURT: All right. Great, so we'll see everyone at 1:45.	
18	Have an enjoyable lunch.	
19	[Recess for lunch at 12:21 p.m.]	
20	[Trial resumed at 1:47 p.m.]	
21	THE COURT: All right. Welcome back. Are we back on the	
22	record, Gina?	
23	THE RECORDER: Yes, ma'am.	
24	THE COURT: All right. We're back on the record in case A-	
25	17-762264-C, Hotchkiss versus Robinson, Rodriguez, et al. All right, are	

1	we ready to resume with testimony?	
2	MR. LIEBRADER: Yes, Your Honor.	
3	THE COURT: All right, when you're ready.	
4	MR. LIEBRADER: I'd like to call Mr. Robinson as my next	
5	witness.	
6	RONALD J. ROBINSON	
7	[having been called as a witness and being first duly sworn, testified as	
8	follows:]	
9	THE CLERK: Please state and spell your name for the record	
10	and be seated.	
11	THE WITNESS: Ronald J. Robinson, R-O-B-I-N-S-O-N.	
12	THE COURT: When you're ready.	
13	MR. LIEBRADER: Thank you, Your Honor.	
14	DIRECT EXAMINATION	
15	BY MR. LIEBRADER:	
16	Q Good afternoon, Mr. Robinson.	
17	A Good afternoon.	
18	Q We meet again.	
19	A You bet.	
20	Q There's a book in front of you, an exhibit binder. I'd ask you to	
21	turn to tab 13 please. And the same I'll tell you give you that same	
22	information I gave to Mr. Hotchkiss. On the top of every page there	
23	should be a stamp, upper right-hand upper right portion of the page	
24	Hotchkiss versus Robinson and then there will be a number.	
25	A Yes	

1	Q	Do you see that? So and you've seen this document before.	
2	This a private to placement memorandum that VCC put together in 2016		
3	to raise a	additional funds, is that right?	
4	A	Yes.	
5	A	And you provided some input in the drafting of this to whoever	
6	put it tog	ether?	
7	A	Yes.	
8	Q	Can you turn in this document to page 185? Mr. Robinson,	
9	page 185 on the upper right-hand portion of each page. And they're in		
10	consecutive order.		
11	Α	Is 195 in 13 or is it in 14?	
12	Q	185 in Exhibit 13.	
13	Α	It doesn't go up to that.	
14	Q	Are you sure about that, sir?	
15	Α	Well as far as I can see here.	
16		THE COURT: You want to look in the upper right-hand	
17	corner.		
18		THE WITNESS: Oh, I'm looking the wrong spot?	
19		THE COURT: Yeah, you're looking down. So you look up,	
20	you see those numbers on top there?		
21		THE WITNESS: Oh, yeah.	
22		THE COURT: There you go. So you go about	
23		THE WITNESS: I was looking at the wrong number.	
24		THE COURT: That's all right, that happens.	
25	BY MR. LIEBRADER:		

1	А	Yes.		
2	Q	It says he has held this position since 2012 and is in charge of		
3	financia	I policy and financial records of the company. Is that true?		
4	А	Correct.		
5	Q	And that was true back then?		
6	Α	Yes.		
7	Q	Okay. Thank you. Can you turn to tab 15 please? And do		
8	you rem	you remember about a couple of years ago we were we had a trial		
9	with Ms	. Waldo as a plaintiff?		
10	Α	Yes.		
11	Q	And you were a defendant in that case?		
12	А	Yes.		
13	Q	And do you recall that Judge Williams heard trial over several		
14	days?			
15	А	Yes.		
16		MR. GEWERTER: I'm going to object to the relevance of the		
17	document.			
18		THE COURT: We're not quite there yet, so let me see what		
19		MR. GEWERTER: Okay.		
20		THE COURT: Overruled for now.		
21		MR. LIEBRADER: Thank you.		
22	BY MR.	LIEBRADER:		
23	Q	Mr. Robinson, did Judge Williams find you liable as a		
24	guarant	or of the VCC promissory notes?		
25	Α	Yes.		
- 1	1			

	1	
1		MR. GEWERTER: I'm going to object
2		MR. LIEBRADER: And so let me ask you this
3		MR. GEWERTER: Same objection, Your Honor, relevancy.
4		THE COURT: That's overruled.
5	BY MR.	LIEBRADER:
6	Q	Is it still your position that you're not legally liable as a
7	guaranto	or under the VCC promissory notes, or have you changed your
8	position on that?	
9	A	No.
10	Q	Your position is that you are not legally liable as a guarantor?
11	Α	Yes.
12	Q	And what's your basis for that?
13	Α	When the company filed for Chapter 11, it eliminated my
14	obligatio	n under the guarantee.
15	Q	And what's your basis for that?
16		MR. GEWERTER: Your Honor, it calls for a legal conclusion.
17	He's not a lawyer.	
18		MR. LIEBRADER: Well,
19		THE COURT: If he knows he can testify to it.
20		MR. GEWERTER: That's fine, go ahead.
21		THE COURT: It's overruled.
22	BY MR.	LIEBRADER:
23	Α	Supreme Court decision.
24	Q	Which Supreme Court decision, sir?
25	Α	A Supreme Court decision.

1	Q	So it was the same form promissory note throughout?	
2	Α	Yes.	
3	Q	Okay, 9% interest, right?	
4	А	Say again?	
5	Q	All the notes all the promissory notes called for 9% interest?	
6	Α	Correct.	
7	Q	From the beginning of the offering until the end of the offering,	
8	correct?		
9	Α	Correct.	
10	Q	And 18 month term?	
11	Α	Correct.	
12	Q	With a balloon payment at the end?	
13	Α	Correct.	
14	Q	And 5% late penalty at the end for on the interest, is that right?	
15	А	Correct.	
16	Q	In addition there was an acceleration clause in the event of a	
17	default, is that right?		
18	Α	Yes.	
19	Q	And an attorney's fees provision per the term of the note, is	
20	that right?		
21	Α	I'm sorry, I didn't catch that.	
22	Q	Was there any attorney's fees provision in all the notes. In the	
23	event that the plaintiffs had to sue on the note they would be entitled to		
24	their reas	onable attorney's fees?	
25	А	I don't recall that being there, but if you say so.	
- 1	I		

Α

25

Yes.

Q And those --

A Although, the -- that's not my initials but the signature is.

Q Okay. So you intended to sign it as a guarantor then?

A Apparently. These are in fact somebody's signatures.

Q And you understood that Ms. Minuskin was using this blank pre-signed document to go out there in the community to raise money, right?

A Correct.

Q And you -- there's no -- you're not disputing that these plaintiffs invested the money that is called -- that is represented in these promissory notes, right?

A Correct.

Q VCC received that money, paid interest on it, ran out of money and then defaulted?

A Correct.

Q Okay. Can you turn to tab 8 please? This is a spreadsheet that Mr. Yoder provided to us in discovery. And what it appears to be is a name of the investors in the VCC promissory notes. And the reason I say that is several of the plaintiffs are listed in here. For example, on page 123, which is the first page of Exhibit 8, number 3, investor number 3 is Kendall Smith. And he's a plaintiff in this case it shows that he invested \$20,000. Number 6, Mr. Kaiser \$62,000. Investor 18, Jackie Stone, \$35,000. And then on entry number 34, there's Mr. Hotchkiss for \$75,000. So my question to you is was this a schedule, something internally that VCC kept track of to show, you know, which investors

1	invested, how much they invested and when the term of their promissory		
2	note ended?		
3	А	Yes.	
4	Q	Okay. And who kept this. Was this you, Mr. Rodriguez, who	
5	was responsible for this?		
6	A	I don't know, I don't recall.	
7	Q	But would it have been it would have been either you or Mr.	
8	Rodriguez or Ms. Davis, correct?		
9	Α	I would assume so.	
10	Q	And Ms. Davis really was just a low level I think you she	
11	was there's an affidavit she was a low level I hate to use that term,		
12	but she was administrative assistant and she worked directly for you. Is		
13	that		
14	A	She was a clerk, yes.	
15	Q	She was a clerk and she worked directly for you, right?	
16	A	Yes.	
17	Q	And she's also your granddaughter?	
18	A	She is.	
19	Q	Okay. Can you turn to tab 2, Mr. Robinson?	
20		MR. GEWERTER: I'm sorry, David, what?	
21		MR. LIEBRADER: Two.	
22		MR. GEWERTER: Two, I'm sorry, I was talking. I can't do	
23	that.		
24	BY MR. LIEBRADER:		
25	Q	Let me know when you're there, sir.	

1	Α	Yes, I've got it. Thank you.		
2	Q	Okay, in tab 2 I would like you to turn the second page, which		
3	is Hotchk	is Hotchkiss/Robinson 42.		
4	Α	I have it.		
5	Q	You have it, sir?		
6	Α	Yes, sir.		
7	Q	And it looks like you used the email Robin1031@aol.com in		
8	the period	d 2012. Would that be fair to say?		
9	Α	Yes, it appears that way.		
10	Q	And Mr. Rodriguez is svrodrig@aol.com ?		
11	Α	Correct.		
12	Q	Who is Julie Minuskin? Can you tell the Court who that is?		
13	Α	She was the head of she was head of the company that		
14	worked w	vith Provident Trust.		
15	Q	Retire Happy ring a bell?		
16	Α	Retire Happy, yes.		
17	Q	And she was the head of Retire Happy?		
18	Α	She was.		
19	Q	And she was the company that VCC engaged to help raise		
20	money?			
21	Α	Yes.		
22	Q	Fair to say? And you had a significant amount of		
23	correspondence with her by email back in the December 2012 period, is			
24	that right	?		
25	Α	Uh-huh, yes.		

25

promissory note with personal guarantee. The promissory note with personal guarantee, was there anyone else besides you at VCC that was personally guaranteeing these notes?

- So that would have been referring to you? Promissory note with personal guarantee by Ron Robinson?
- And paragraph 3, initial investment. Should an investor invest in a company's promissory note with personal guarantee then company agrees to pay consultant 10% of the proceeds invested in the company, so again promissory note with personal guarantee. Did you agree -- did VCC agree to pay Retire Happy 10% of whatever funds they raised?

- And did you believe that they were a licensed broker dealer?
- They were dealing with Provident Trust and we were in agreement that Provident Trust was actually the lender by virtue of the fact that they represented all of the investors in our notes were
 - And as such, we had confidence in that it was --
- Was Provident Trust raising the money or was Ms. -- was Retire Happy?
 - Α That's a good question, because at this point in time we've

questioned whether or not Provident Trust was actually leading the investors into you said Retire Happy -- yeah Retire Happy.

- Q Okay. Who prepared this agreement?
- A [No audible response]
- Q Did Ms. Minuskin bring it to you or is it something internally you prepared?
- A No, this was -- I think this was drafted by Ben Williams who was her -- at that time was her partner. His name is on the bottom there.
 - Q He was also with Retire Happy?
 - A Yes.
- Q Okay. Let's go back to page 42, two pages back. And you had signed this on, looks like December 10th. And is this the agreement that you were referring to with Ms. Minuskin on December 7th, please see the attached agreement that I have revised and signed, thank you.
 - A [No audible response]
- Q Or was there another agreement that you had with the company?
- A My recollection is that I remember sending her a revision on something regarding the fact that she was not to utilize my guarantee on anything that didn't have my initials on it.
 - Q Uh-huh.
 - A Because she blank signatures.
 - Q And when was? Would that have been --
- A I don't remember the date, but I do remember I don't know whether this i directly involved with that. Because this was done on --

Q It looks like they signed it on December 10th of 2012. And that's the reason I was asking if this was what you referring to in your email with Ms. Minuskin on December 7th.

- A You know, I can't answer that question.
- Q It was a long time ago.
- A I just don't know.
- Q But it right around the same time?
- A Yeah.
- Q And -- okay, let's turn to page 41, which is the first page of Exhibit 2. And this appears to be an email that you sent,

 Robin1031@aol.com to Julie Minuskin, December 10th of 2012. Can you read it for us?

A That's from Robin1031 to Julie Minuskin, RE: Agreement. We are in complete agreement with our communication with you -- with you -- I guess that should have been your investors. Vern will be direct contact. In addition, we'd be open to make a presentation of our technology at any time and with your investors, excuse me. Naturally, we are open to any suggestion that you might have in accomplishing this, so don't hesitate in making this clear to your contacts. In addition, should your investors wish to contact me directly, I would be happy to meet with them and show them my accountant's prepared current financial statement. My present net worth is \$17,690,000 which is represented in cash and equities both real and personal. Ron Robinson.

Q And this an email that you sent to Ms. Minuskin December 10th of 2012. Is that right?

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Α

Well he's much more loquacious than myself and he was

that accurate at the time that you wrote that to Ms. Minuskin, the \$17,699,000 figure?

- A Up until 2008 it was.
- Q Okay. Well this would have been in 2012, sir.
- A I understand.
- Q So was it accurate in 2012 when you wrote this email?
- A It was accurate.
- Q Okay.
- A 2008 it all changed with the depression.
- Q Okay. Can you turn to the next page, to page 48 please?

This is an -- is that your signature on this page?

- A I haven't got there yet.
- Q I'm sorry, sir, page 48. It appears to be an agreement that Mr. Rodriguez signed and you signed as well. And it's dated the 15th of January 2013, right around the beginning of the fund raise. And the agreement is between RJ Robinson, you, and Virtual Communications. It says whereas VCC will be obtaining investors for the funding of Wintech LLC, a wholly owned limited liability company of VCC, and such investments will be disclosed to the investors that the funds will be utilized for the development of the technology of Wintech and whereas RJ Robinson will be responsible for payment to the investors utilizing his financial statement and credit rating to persuade the investors to make this investment. Now therefore the parties agree that VCC shall issue a note to argue Robinson for the total amount of investor funds. Said note to contain an interest provision of 9% annually and the principal amount

12/17/2012 at 11:33 a.m. Frank Yoder writes: What do I need to change on the PowerPoint? I can't tell what it is from the email below. And you say -- it gets cut off on the --- from page -- the bottom of page 60, Robin1031 to Frank Yoder December 17th, 2012, three minutes later you're responding. And on the top of the page: Frank just change the 24 month to 18 month for the option to extend for an additional 6 months. So of all the things you must have reviewed the presentation and just decided this is the only thing you wanted changed. But decided not to say I don't intend to guarantee these promissory notes. You just changed the term.

- A Well I think the key word there is all.
- Q I'm sorry?
- A All of the notes. I didn't intend to guarantee all of the notes.
- Q Didn't intend to guarantee them. Okay.
- A It was to be selective but --
- Q How were the investors supposed to know?
- A This kind of slipped through the cracks and --
- Q And then if we turn to page 59, and it is hard to read. And Mr. Yoder will come in. This is a document that he provided to us. It looks like on the top of the page it's a continuation of that email. Frank just change the 24 months to 18 months. And then on the top of the page, Ron is this okay? And you apparently wrote back to him, looks good to me.

THE COURT: Can you read that sir?

MR. LIEBRADER: Yes, ma'am. Robin1031 to Frank Yoder,

 12/27/2012, 2:23 p.m., looks good to me.

BY MR. LIEBRADER:

- Q And please turn to -- now to page 58, which is just the page in front of that one towards the front of the exhibit tab. Here's another email that you're sending to Ms. Minuskin, December 17th at 2012. Julie please see attached as captioned. And turning to page 57, which is the first page of tab 4, Ms. Minuskin is getting back to you and Mr. Rodriguez. Thank you. Can you please make sure the PowerPoint reflects this change as well? Is it -- I guess my question is -- there looks like there was a lot back and forth to make sure you got this PowerPoint presentation correct, right?
 - A As I recall such was the case.
 - Q And it looks like Mr. Rodriguez was involved as well, right?
 - A I don't recall that being the case.
 - Q Well let's look at page 57. I'm sorry, yeah page 57 in tab 4.
 - A Well what you say may be correct. I just don't recall it.
- Q Okay. Okay. Turn to page 63 please. It's in that same exhibit and it's the actual PowerPoint presentation. And this is the PowerPoint presentation that Mr. Yoder helped to prepare for the company?
 - A Yes.
- Q And if you turn to the next page, page 64, it contains some language. This presentation contains forward looking statements within the meaning of section 27(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 and section 21(e) of the Securities Act of 1934. Where did -- why did you put that language into this PowerPoint? That's some pretty specific stuff dealing

A That's what I testified to, yes.

Q Testified to. And if we turn to now page 80, same exhibit, here's an email the next day, the very next day from Ms. Davis to Ms. Minuskin: For the sake of us not having to deal with different schedules attached is a new doc X promissory note for VCC with, capital with, the initials and signatures.

Now at your deposition in addition to saying that Mr. Yoder acted without your authority you also said that Ms. Davis sent this promissory note without properly -- without proper authority. But here it shows that -- and so when I asked her about that at the *Waldo* trial, I said why did you do that? And she said well, no, I did send -- Ron did sign -- initial and sign these documents. And she pointed to this September 18th document. And I asked her, how is that possible? She said well I sent it to him. He signed off on it and he sent it back to me.

So doesn't that -- doesn't this document here, page 80, prove that you knew that money was continuing to be raised and you signed off on and initialed this document?

- A I guess.
- Q So you did authorize the use of a blank document for Ms. Minuskin to use to raise money from investors?
 - A Seems there's some real confusion here.
 - Q Well I mean there's no confusion. You --
 - A It's confusion in my mind.
- Q Because well maybe in my mind too, because on September 17th, Ms. Davis is telling Ms. Minuskin that you prefer -- the signatures

1	THE COURT: Counsel
2	MR. LIEBRADER: I haven't heard this.
3	THE COURT: Counsel, there's a pending objection.
4	MR. LIEBRADER: What's the
5	THE COURT: Objection. What is the objection?
6	MR. GEWERTER: It's argumentative and he's testifying.
7	THE COURT: All right.
8	MR. LIEBRADER: Let me rephrase
9	THE COURT: I'm going to overrule the objection. And I'll
10	note again that what counsel say is not testimony.
11	MR. LIEBRADER: Okay.
12	THE COURT: You may ask the question.
13	MR. LIEBRADER: Just I'm sorry, Your Honor. I just want to
14	take I want to quote Ms. Davis and see if we can kind of
15	BY MR. LIEBRADER:
16	Q You testified at your deposition that the signatures that were
17	provided to Ms. Minuskin were done without your permission and you
18	said I didn't given any permission of anything. And I asked you, so you
19	do you know why Ms. Davis was providing this to Ms. Minuskin in
20	September of 2013.
21	Answer: I have no idea.
22	Question: She was clearly doing it though sir, without your
23	permission, is that correct?
24	Answer: Yes. I was unaware of it totally.
25	Question: And if you had become aware of it or known about

Answer: Well I sent it to him. I didn't get him to initial it -- I

25

1	A	Was this sent to me?
2	Q	Well you were copied on it. It looks like it's between Ms.
3	Davis, w	ho was I guess she worked for you, right? She would take
4	orders a	nd instructions from you?
5	A	Yes.
6	Q	Did she work for anyone else at VCC?
7	A	Well she worked with all of us, yeah.
8	Q	But was she she was I think you said she was your clerk or
9	administ	trative assistant. Did she do did she perform that role for
10	anyone	at the company?
11	A	She worked with everybody.
12	Q	With everybody, okay. But you were copied on this email and
13	it says p	lease let us know when the potential investor can speak with
14	Vernon the phone. Was that one of Mr. Rodriguez's duties to maybe	
15	speak with investors about the fund raise?	
16	A	Not necessarily, any one of us could have done it.
17	Q	But he certainly was authorized to do it?
18	A	Well, all of us were authorized.
19	Q	Okay.
20	A	There was only four of us running the whole show.
21	Q	And if you can turn to turn to tab 107 please.
22	A	You mean page 107?
23	Q	Yes, sir, I'm sorry.
24	A	It's all right.
25	Q	Tab 7, page 107. And it's just the first page of the PowerPoint

was exempt?

- A You'll have to say that again.
- Q At any time during the whole pendency of the White or Hotchkiss case, which has been consolidated, have you or your attorney asserted that these -- the transactions, any individual ones or the offering was exempt?
 - A In the previous case, yes.
 - Q But not in this case?
 - A Well this is the first time on the stand with this case.
- Q Okay. I'll just -- I'll let you know as a statement of fact that no exemption was ever claimed.

THE COURT: Counsel, I'm going to --

THE WITNESS: Well you don't have to claim it.

THE COURT: Hold on. Hold on. That's a different question. You're saying an exemption was claimed versus you're saying claimed in the lawsuit itself or claimed at the time of the -- this is a question just for clarity of the record.

MR. LIEBRADER: Sure, yeah, well it kind of moved on. We started with the statement from the state of Nevada, that there was no application for registration of securities and no notice of exemption was ever filed. But the different -- the question I asked Mr. Robinson was, you know, why -- if these were exempt transactions, why didn't you assert an exemption, a transaction exemption or something as a defense in this case?

THE COURT: That question wasn't asked, so ask that

1	MR. GEWERTER: I'm going to object. That's not a complete
2	document. It goes on for more than one page. There's page two of that
3	document.
4	MR. LIEBRADER: Yes.
5	THE COURT: All right.
6	MR. LIEBRADER: There is a page 2, and Directors and
7	Trustees are Vernon Rodriguez, Ronald Robinson and Ronald
8	Robinson.
9	THE WITNESS: Mike Yoder and Frank Yoder
10	MR. LIEBRADER: Oh, I'm sorry, yes, Mike Yoder indeed,
11	Mike Yoder and Frank Yoder.
12	MR. GEWERTER: We have incomplete statements here,
13	Your Honor.
14	MR. LIEBRADER: Yes.
15	THE COURT: All right. And I see that. That goes onto 143
16	MR. GEWERTER: 141.
17	THE COURT: Oh, wait.
18	MR. GEWERTER: Page 141.
19	MR. LIEBRADER: All right, Mr
20	THE COURT: Yeah, but it goes on all the way to 144.
21	MR. GEWERTER: Oh, I'm sorry, correct, Your Honor.
22	THE COURT: Yeah,
23	MR. GEWERTER: I didn't want the misstatement
24	THE COURT: Actually it keeps going yeah, so I see it's a
25	MR. LIEBRADER: Yeah, there's quite a
- 1	

25

No, just me.

1	Q	And who had to sign off on these financial statements, you?
2	A	This is not the audited certified audited financial statement
3	that we -	- that you referred to. We had a we hired an auditing
4	company	to come in, independent auditing company and give us a
5	certified	financial statement.
6	Q	Well who prepared this document?
7	A	I have no idea. Could have been our CPA.
8	Q	Okay. And where would he have gotten this information under
9	note 8?	
10	A	I don't know.
11	Q	From you or Mr. Rodriguez?
12	A	I don't know.
13	Q	Or Ms. Davis?
14	A	I don't know.
15	Q	Turn to tab turn to tab 13 please, Mr. Robinson.
16	A	Yes.
17	Q	And this is that private placement memorandum dated
18	February of 22, 2016, right?	
19	A	Yeah.
20	Q	And it was prepared in anticipation of raising some additional
21	funds to	hopefully retire the promissory notes?
22	A	Yes.
23	Q	And we already looked at page 185. Turn to page 188 please.
24	It says se	ecurity ownership of management in certain security holder,
25	common	stock, daughters of Rob Robinson owned 11 million shares
	1	

1	Α	The preferred is restricted.
2	Q	So he couldn't sell those?
3	Α	No, there's you see they were issued both common stock
4	for the ac	ccrued interest.
5	Q	Uh-huh.
6	Α	And preferred stock or the principle.
7	Q	Where
8	Α	Because principle is restricted by virtue of the conversion rate.
9	Q	Where could he sell those shares today?
10	Α	He could go on the market right now and
11	Q	Where out in front of the courthouse?
12	Α	look on the internet.
13	Q	What market?
14		MR. GEWERTER: Your Honor, I'm going to object.
15		THE COURT: Counsel and witness, I'll remind you both to let
16	each othe	er finish.
17	BY MR. L	LIEBRADER:
18	Q	What market, sir, is the question? Where is the market?
19	Α	Well on the internet and look for companies that
20	Q	Any particular site?
21	Α	acquire restricted shares in up in coming companies.
22	Q	And any idea what they would pay for shares in VCC?
23	Α	Oh, I can't speculate on that.
24	Q	Ten shares for a penny, any idea?
25	Α	Well that's what you say.
	I	

A Yeah.

Q This document, same document, page 205. This time note 7, notes payable. The company has entered into a series of notes payable with several unrelated parties. All notes containing identical terms from the date of consummation. The notes are unsecured bearing an interest of 9% and due within 18 months from the execution date with an option to extend for 6 months. Again, our same promissory notes, the notes also carry a late fee of 5% after a 5-day grace period and are conditionally guaranteed by an officer of the company.

So again, in another document, another offering memorandum you're telling prospective investors that these notes are guaranteed by you. Isn't that correct?

- A Well the previous Judge --
- Q Sir, yes or no, isn't that's what it says, that they were guaranteed by you?
- A That's what it says, the previous Judge found me and you got a judgment against me.
 - Q He found you liable as a guarantor, --
 - A Yeah.
 - Q -- Judge Williams?
 - A He did.
- Q Okay. But that wasn't even the question. The question is, is aren't your representing to potential investors that you're guaranteeing -- you guaranteed these promissory notes by way of this document? It's not Mr. Rodriguez who's guaranteed them, right?

1	used again		
2	assu age	THE COURT: Oh I see, yes.	
3		MR. LIEBRADER: in another offering document, right?	
		THE COURT: Thank you.	
4	DV MD	LIEBRADER:	
5			
6	A	Yes.	
7	Q	Okay. Bear with me, Mr. Robinson, I'm page 237 same	
8	exhibit, p	age 237. And you had signed off on this document, because	
9	you believed it to be true and consistent with the requirements of the		
10	securities laws, right?		
11	Α	I had to go back one, 237 didn't I?	
12		THE COURT: Yes, 237.	
13		THE WITNESS: 237.	
14		THE COURT: Yeah.	
15	BY MR. I	LIEBRADER:	
16	Α	Yes, sir, I'm there.	
17	Q	And that's just you signing off electronically on the accuracy of	
18	the information in this document, right?		
19	Α	Yes.	
20	Q	As well as Mr. Rodriguez, right?	
21	Α	Right.	
22	Q	And the Yoder brothers?	
23	Α	Mike and Frank Yoder, yeah.	
24	Q	And Mr. Rodriguez signed off as the Chief Financial Officer	
25	and Chie	f Accounting Officer, is that correct?	

1	Q	How old are you now?
2	A	89.
3	Q	I missed the last birthdate.
4	A	Born in 31.
5	Q	And I've known you since 1970, right?
6	A	We've known each other for almost 50 years, has it been?
7	Q	It seems like forever, yes. Okay.
8	A	42 years I guess.
9	Q	I think so. All right, let me have you look at a couple of
10	exhibits h	nere. Look at the book in Exhibit Number 15, tab 15. Do you
11	see that?	
12	A	I'm still getting there. The book's coming apart.
13	Q	Do you need your glasses, Ron?
14	A	Oh, yeah, thank you.
15		MR. GEWERTER: May I approach, Your Honor?
16		THE COURT: Yes, you may.
17		THE WITNESS: I appreciate it.
18		MR. GEWERTER: You get old you forget these things.
19		THE WITNESS: Yeah. I got to fix this book first, it's kind of
20	coming apart.	
21		MR. GEWERTER: All right. You're good?
22		THE WITNESS: I'm not able to do it.
23		THE MARSHAL: Let me see it.
24		THE WITNESS: My fingers just don't work good. Thanks.
25	Great, it	was hanging up there. Thanks.

1	BY MR.	GEWERTER:
2	Q	Do you have tab number 15 in front of you, Ron?
3	Α	Yes.
4	Q	Okay. The first two pages of that tab which are page numbers
5	317 and	318, do you see those?
6	Α	I do.
7	Q	The upper right-hand corner.
8	Α	I do.
9	Q	Okay. What is that?
10	Α	That's the judgment that was entered in District Court.
11	Q	In fact, sir, isn't that only money judgment entered in the law of
12	the case against any party in that case?	
13	Α	Yes.
14	Q	And that was entered against you only, correct?
15	Α	Personally, yes.
16	Q	And that was on the issue of the guarantee, correct?
17	Α	Yes.
18	Q	Everyone else was dismissed from the case, is that correct?
19	Α	Yes.
20	Q	You were asked about some Excel sheets earlier. Do you
21	rememb	er that question?
22	Α	I'm sorry, I didn't
23	Q	The Excel sheet.
24	Α	Yeah, the Excel sheet, yeah.
25	Q	That would be tab number 8, you see that?

1	А	Yes, I do.	
2	Q	Did you prepare that Excel sheet?	
3	Α	No.	
4	Q	Do you even know how to prepare an Excel sheet?	
5	Α	I'm sorry, no.	
6	Q	And that appears to be a list of investors, is that correct?	
7	Α	Yes.	
8	Q	And do you know if Julie Minuskin prepared that Excel sheet?	
9	Α	I believe so.	
10	Q	But it definitely wasn't you was it?	
11	Α	It wasn't me.	
12	Q	Okay. Now there's talk about a PowerPoint presentation. Did	
13	Frank Yoder was Frank Yoder in charge of that PowerPoint		
14	presentation?		
15	Α	Exclusively.	
16	Q	So he has the final say so what went in, what went out,	
17	correct?		
18	Α	Yes.	
19	Q	What about Vernon Rodriguez's position with the company.	
20	Let's talk about VCC first. What was his daily function of VC Virtual		
21	Communications Corporation?		
22	Α	You'd have to ask Vern that. I'm a little bit vague on it myself.	
23	Q	Okay.	
24	Α	I'm sorry.	
25	Q	But Vern is it fair to say Vern is generally a marketing type	
- 1	I		

1	person?	
2	Α	Oh he is definitely. He's one of the best I've ever known.
3	Q	Do you know if Vern ever sold these promissory notes to
4	investors	?
5	A	He never had anything to do with it?
6	Q	Did you ever have anything to do with it?
7	A	No.
8	Q	Did your granddaughter have anything to do with?
9	A	No, nobody in the organization did.
10	Q	Okay. When you say organization you mean Wintech
11	A	VCC.
12	Q	and VCC, correct?
13	A	Yeah, right.
14	Q	Let's look at tab number 12, please, page 163.
15	Α	Okay.
16	Q	You see footnote number 8 that you were asked about?
17	Α	Yes.
18	Q	You remember counsel for the plaintiffs asked you a question
19	if these were conditional guaranteed I'm sorry, if you conditionally	
20	guaranteed these notes?	
21	Α	Yes.
22	Q	So you did not unconditionally guarantee these notes, you
23	actually o	conditionally guaranteed these notes?
24	A	Yes, it was conditioned, yes.
25	Q	Right, so there were conditions to guarantee, is that correct?

1	Α	Correct.
2	Q	And the accountants picked up on that didn't they?
3	Α	They did .
4	Q	And if you go to the same question, if you go to Exhibit
5	number 1	3, page 205. Let me know when you find it. Tab 13, exhibit
6	page 205	5.
7	Α	205, I'm getting there. All right.
8	Q	Go to footnote number 7, which says notes payable.
9	Α	Yes.
10	Q	First paragraph, again that says conditionally guaranteed,
11	correct?	
12	Α	Correct.
13	Q	And that's a true statement isn't it?
14	Α	It is a true statement, yeah.
15	Q	And this was prepared by accountants?
16	Α	Yes, it was, excuse me.
17	Q	Tab number 14 please.
18	Α	214?
19	Q	No, tab 14. I'm sorry.
20	Α	Oh, tab 14. All right.
21	Q	Then go to page number 250. Do you see that?
22	Α	250?
23	Q	Yes, upper right-hand corner.
24	Α	Hold on, 250.
25	Q	You're in tab 14, page 250?

1	A	Yes.	
2	Q	Nowhere does it say it say unconditional guarantee does it?	
3	A	No.	
4	Q	So there were conditions out there, weren't there with you	
5	paying	- with you as the guarantor?	
6	A	Yes.	
7	Q	Okay. And going through this, I don't want you to go page by	
8	page but	t when I went through these exhibits, especially Exhibit Number	
9	14 there	14 there's nothing in any of these notes that says anything that was	
10	done im	oroperly by you. Do you come to that same conclusion?	
11	A	Yes.	
12	Q	In fact all the financial statements find nothing wrong with your	
13	interaction	on with the corporation does it?	
14	Α	None whatsoever, when a certified audit goes through it's if	
15	there's anything there they'll find it.		
16	Q	The only person that's accused of you of impropriety is Frank	
17	Yoder, isn't it?		
18	Α	Frank, yeah.	
19	Q	Now Vernon Rodriguez never guaranteed any promissory	
20	notes, co	orrect?	
21	Α	No.	
22	Q	Just you, correct?	
23	Α	Yes.	
24	Q	Okay. Was Vernon Rodriguez in charge of the final drafts of	
25	the Pow	erPoint presentation that went to investors?	
	1		

A I don't think he had anything to do with it all. It was Frank's job totally.

- Q And was Vernon primarily involved initially with Wintech more than with VCC?
 - A Yes.
- Q And tell me the difference between -- I know one's a wholly owned subsidiary --
 - A When I formed --
- Q Let me finish the question. Tell me the difference between the two companies and how they --
- A Well one was capital stock corporation filed with the state of Nevada and the other was an LLC. And it was the operating company that was wholly owned by the stock company VCC.
 - Q Okay.
 - A Virtual Communications Corporation acted as a holding entity.
- Q And was the purpose of VCC? I know you don't need to state a purpose in Nevada, but was there an operating purpose for VCC?
- A Yeah, the operating purpose was ultimately to take the company public and all the documentation in there to provide for the preferred shares of stock and the common shares of stock and the par value and all the rest that is needed for a brokerage firm to go into the public market and do a offering. That was the reason for the certified audit.
- Q And the subsidiary, which is Wintech, was basically the technology part of the company?

1	A	Yeah it was the mechanics of the company.
2	Q	Okay.
3	A	It
4		THE COURT: I'm sorry. I have a question about that. VCC
5	acted like a holding entity for who for what company, for Wintech?	
6		THE WITNESS: Yes.
7		THE COURT: Thank you.
8	BY MR. GEWERTER:	
9	A	Wintech was the holder of the patents, to copy rights and the
10	technology. And as you know technology, as he can say, is made up of	
11	a bunch of codes. And these codes are embedded in the LLC, the on	
12	behalf of VCC.	
13	Q	Was Wintech 100% owned by VCC?
14	A	No, VCC is 100% owned by Wintech. In other words, the LLC
15	is wholly owned by VCC.	
16	Q	Right. I think you misstated that.
17	A	Oh, I did
18	Q	The parent what's the parent company, what's the
19	subsidiary?	
20	A	Yeah.
21	Q	Tell me who is who.
22	A	VCC is the parent.
23	Q	Right.
24	A	The LLC is the operating entity.
25	Q	Which is the subsidiary, correct?

1	А	Yes.
2	Q	on a daily basis?
3	А	Yes, almost exclusively.
4	Q	Okay. So he would deal with companies like Minolta Konica.
5	А	He did.
6	Q	And he really didn't deal with money raise or all that nonsense
7	the Julie and her group, Retire Happy.	
8	Α	I never dealt with Minolta and I never dealt with money raise
9	and it was kind of Vern.	
10	Q	Okay. You were asked earlier by Mr. Liebrader about your
11	position.	Why do you think you guarantee went away and I objected. I
12	said it's a legal conclusion. But is that your position how the bankruptcy	
13	plan was approved? And the terms were changed from debt equity to	
14	guarante	e [indiscernible]
15	Α	I think the law is pretty specific on it. I read it and reread it and
16	read it and reread it. And it states that the primary guarantor on an	
17	financial	obligation is removed from that obligation when
18		MR. LIEBRADER: I'm going to object. He's clearly misstating
19	the law.	I mean, it's in our brief that
20		MR. GEWERTER: I asked him earlier. He said he was
21	misstating the law and	
22		MR. LIEBRADER: Well the witness is
23		MR. GEWERTER: He's testifying.
24		MR. LIEBRADER: completely he's saying it's clear. It's
25	not clear	It's you're completely misstating the law. I object.

1	executed.	
2	Q I understand. I understand. We can argue about that and	
3	maybe Mr. Gewerter will do in closing. The condition on the note, the	
4	conditional guarantee, maybe it should have said unconditional	
5	guarantee, maybe it said condition. What was the condition back in	
6	2014?	
7	A Well it was our opinion with the fact that the company was so	
8	viable that we would go public and raise enough funds that we could go	
9	back to the noteholders and give them tradeable stock. As it turned out,	
10	we ran out of time and we that's when reorganized and gave them	
11	preferred and common	
12	Q But your	
13	A in anticipation of them reaping a benefit of it. They got it at	
14	a dollar. Let's assume that we file an S-1 offering	
15	Q Sir,	
16	A - and it comes out at \$6 or \$7.	
17	MR. LIEBRADER: I have to object, nonresponsive.	
18	THE COURT: I'm going to sustain that objection.	
19	BY MR. LIEBRADER:	
20	Q Mr. Robinson, we're going back to 2014 and the	
21	representation that you were making to your future investors, where it	
22	says that it was conditionally guaranteed. And my question is, what was	
23	the condition, back in 2014?	
24	MR. GEWERTER: He already answered.	

THE WITNESS: Going public.

25

- A You convinced the attorneys in the bankruptcy action to put it in.
- Q And so you think Mr. Larsen was going on just an assumption or a statement that I made in making a representation the bank --- Federal Bankruptcy Court. He didn't investigate it, is that what you're saying?
- A What I'm saying in effect is that you and Mr. Larsen were friends and somewhere along the line I think it got in there. But it was an erroneous comment to be put in there.
- Q And it goes on, Robinson disputes such claims and denies that he is liable to the debtor for any misuse of proceeds from the unsecured notes. Did I persuade him to put that in there?
 - A It's an allegation, unsupported.
- Q To date the debtor has chosen -- not debtor -- VCC has chosen not to pursue any claim against Robinson, one, do the high cost and uncertainty of litigation and two, because Robinson has agreed to allow Wintech to occupy a new space in a commercial building which he holds an indirect ownership interest on a rent free basis. The debtor believes the market value of the free rent provided to Wintech by Robinson to be approximately \$10,000 a month. Although informal, the debtors management believes that the current arrangement with Robinson is preferable to litigation and would prefer that this arrangement continue for the foreseeable future should the plan be confirmed.

So in effect you gave Wintech and VCC free rent in your

1	building.	Is that correct?	
2	Α	Correct.	
3	Q	And in exchange for them not suing you, right?	
4	Α	No.	
5	Q	That's not what this says?	
6	Α	No.	
7	Q	That wasn't part of the discussion that you had with them?	
8	Α	No, they're weren't going to sue me. They didn't have any	
9	grounds to sue me on.		
10	Q	Okay.	
11	Α	We had an audit that cleared everything out of it completely, a	
12	certified	audit. It's been that's been testified to on more than one	
13	occasion	1.	
14		MR. LIEBRADER: Your Honor, I don't have anything else with	
15	for Mr.	Robinson. Thank you.	
16		THE COURT: All right, any re	
17		MR. GEWERTER: A couple I do.	
18		THE COURT: Sure.	
19		RE-CROSS EXAMINATION	
20	BY MR.	GEWERTER:	
21	Q	Mr. Robinson, is it a fair statement that your guarantee was	
22	condition	ned on the debt to the noteholders being extinguished?	
23	Α	Yes.	
24	Q	And Mr. Liebrader talks about people being dismissed, well	
25	they cou	ld have gone after Frank they sued Frank Yoder, didn't they,	
	1		

1	MR. GEWERTER: Yeah.
2	THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. And what are
3	we seeking to move in?
4	MR. LIEBRADER: Exhibit 2.
5	MR. GEWERTER: Hold on one second. That's fine.
6	MR. LIEBRADER: 4.
7	MR. GEWERTER: Hold on.
8	MR. LIEBRADER: These are all the ones I covered with
9	MR. GEWERTER: No, I understand. I just want to make sure
10	I have to
11	MR. LIEBRADER: Sure, 2, 4, 5.
12	MR. GEWERTER: All right. That's fine.
13	MR. LIEBRADER: 7, 8
14	MR. GEWERTER: Hold on a second. Dave, one second, 7
15	that's fine.
16	MR. LIEBRADER: 8.
17	MR. GEWERTER: No, I have a problem with 8. My problem
18	with 8 is that we don't know who prepared this document. There's been
19	there's no foundation and we you know, there's been different
20	testimony as to who prepared it.
21	MR. LIEBRADER: Well, Mr. Yoder produced it. We produced
22	it to the defendants. Mr. Robinson test I believe he testified the
23	information on it was accurate.
24	MR. GEWERTER: No, what he testified to he did. He also
25	thought that it was prepared by Julie Minuskin. So we don't know who

1	prepared this. Now if Mr. Yoder wants to come up here tomorrow and
2	say he prepared it production doesn't mean it's admissible. So if he
3	wants to say he produced it tomorrow that's or he prepared it, that's
4	fine.
5	MR. LIEBRADER: Okay, well
6	THE COURT: All right, so we're going to skip over 8
7	MR. GEWERTER: Just for now.
8	THE COURT: For now, all right.
9	MR. GEWERTER: I want a foundation on it.
10	THE COURT: 11.
11	MR. GEWERTER: One second. That's fine.
12	MR. LIEBRADER: 12.
13	MR. GEWERTER: You're going to skip over 9 and that's
14	fine.
15	MR. LIEBRADER: I just haven't covered them yet.
16	MR. GEWERTER: That's fine. I actually you did cover 10, but
17	we can go we can wait
18	MR. LIEBRADER: I'm sorry, 12.
19	MR. GEWERTER: 12 is fine.
20	MR. LIEBRADER: 13.
21	MR. GEWERTER: That's fine.
22	MR. LIEBRADER: 14, and you've covered 15, so we can
23	MR. GEWERTER: I covered 15, the first two pages only.
24	MR. LIEBRADER: First two pages and that's fine.
25	MR. GEWERTER: First two pages of 15

1	THE COURT: So are we only seeking to move the first two
2	pages in?
3	MR. GEWERTER: Of 15 only.
4	MR. LIEBRADER: Yes, Your Honor.
5	THE COURT: So that will become 15
6	THE CLERK: Are you going to redact the take the other
7	pages out and
8	THE COURT: I guess it depends we'll make this
9	MR. GEWERTER: On 15 it's just pages
10	MR. LIEBRADER: Can I pull them out before
11	THE COURT: 15.
12	MR. LIEBRADER: we submit them?
13	MR. GEWERTER: It's page 317 and 318.
14	THE COURT: Assuming the rest don't come in, yes. So it will
15	be for now it will be pages 1 and 2 will be admitted.
16	[EXHIBIT 15, PAGES 317 AND 318 ADMITTED]
17	MR. GEWERTER: Yeah, the numbers actually are 317 and
18	318.
19	THE COURT: 317 and 318, understood. All right and we'll
20	pull those out before I take it back. Or I'll take it out of my binder
21	depending on
22	MR. GEWERTER: Thank you.
23	THE COURT: if anything else comes back in. All right, so
24	those will be admitted by stipulation.
25	[EXHIBITS 2, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14 ADMITTED]

1	Q	And your office was right next to Ron's?	
2	A	At one point, yeah.	
3	Q	At one point, where did it move	
4	A	It floated.	
5	Q	somewhere else?	
6	A	No, we were in the same suite. I just floated from offices.	
7	Q	You say on one occasion I provided Julie Minuskin with a	
8	facsimi	le of a VCC promissory note personally guaranteed by Ronald	
9	Robinson, true?		
10	Q	Which yes.	
11	Q	Paragraph 5.	
12	A	Yes.	
13	Q	What were some of your job duties, I mean, when you worked	
14	for ar	nd did you work for VCC or Wintech or both?	
15	A	I worked for whoever asked me to do something. I pretty	
16	much did anything I was asked to by Ron or Frank or Vern or		
17	Q	Uh-huh.	
18	A	Mike or anyone else that walked in.	
19	Q	And you dealt with Ms. Minuskin concerning the promissory	
20	note, right?		
21	A	Yeah, I guess I was a paper pusher as far as it goes to emails.	
22	Yeah.	She talked to me, because she and I were pregnant at the same	
23	time to	o, so there was a lot	
24	Q	Okay.	
25	A	of everything back and forth with her.	

1	Q	Okay and so you were out maybe -
2	Α	So I was
3	Q	for maternity leave.
4	Α	in and out. Yeah, my I wasn't allowed to drive because
5	my ston	nach hit the steering wheel.
6	Q	Okay. So between January 2013 to December 2014,
7	Α	Yeah.
8	Q	you were there pretty much the whole time other than when
9	you were out on maternity leave?	
10	Α	Yes.
11	Q	Okay. So let's turn to tab 6. This is an email from Alisa
12	Α	Alisa.
13	Q	I'm sorry, Alisa, I keep forgetting. Alisa to Frank Yoder. Page
14	91 of tab 6.	
15	Α	Okay.
16	Q	And this is September of 2013, so this about 9 months after
17	the fund raise started.	
18	Α	Okay.
19	Q	And you're sending an email to Mr. Yoder and Mr. Rodriguez.
20	And wha	at's the purpose take a look at this email and tell me what tell
21	the Cou	rt what was the reason.
22	А	It was do you want me to read it?
23	Q	Please.
24	A	Okay. It says: Frank, this attached PowerPoint presentation
25	needs to	o be altered a bit during the meeting during the meeting you

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Okay.

1	Q	wanted to change it.	
2	A	Yes, correct.	
3	Q	And would that someone have been Ron?	
4	A	I honestly don't know, because Julie dictated a lot of that	
5	promisso	pry note.	
6	Q	Okay.	
7	A	She told me how to do things a lot.	
8	Q	Okay. But you didn't work for her, right?	
9	Α	No.	
10	Q	And if she asked you	
11	A	So I still cleared things, correct.	
12	Q	If she asked you to do something you would have to get	
13	permission from Ron to do that, right?		
14	Α	Yes.	
15	Q	Would it be fair to say that Ms. Minuskin for all of the investors	
16	who purchased used a blank pre-signed promissory note to go out and		
17	get investors?		
18	Α	Oh, I think she did that with any company she's every worked	
19	with, yes	, I do.	
20	Q	That was right,	
21	Α	Correct. Not	
22	Q	there was other companies as well	
23	Α	Absolutely,	
24	Q	too for sure.	
25	Α	not just VCC.	
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But as for VCC, it was agreed and understood that she would

have blank pre-signed promissory note that she would go out have the

Q

yeah, I -- this is a cleaner copy. You writing to Ms. Davis the next day:

For the sake of us not having to deal with different scheduled attached is
the new doc X promissory note for VCC with the initials and signatures.

You see that?

-- that's because the other one and we have the original, but

A Correct.

Q And at your -- at the *Waldo* trial I asked you about that and you said -- I'm just kind of paraphrasing --

A Uh-huh.

Q -- is that you didn't have the original docket on the 17th didn't have his initials. But sometime between the 17th and the 18th you sent it to Ron and he initialed it, sent it back to you and authorized you to send it to Ms. Minuskin?

A Correct.

Q Is that what happened?

A Well I do -- I do know -- I don't remember the exact conversation, but I remember Julie talking to me on the phone and very clear about how she was not happy with it not being blank signature. So I'm assuming if she had that conversation with me, she's having that exact same conversation with Ron. And you can even say -- you can even go back to your reference of 76 where it -- where she's asking me, can we send -- can you send me one that -- that he has signed so we aren't having to sign them one at a time. So even the conversation she had with me on the phone to get everything blank signed, she also asked there. So it was definitely her pressure -- I don't know. That's just

CROSS-EXAMINATION

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MR. GEWERTER: No, further questions. Thank you.
MR. LIEBRADER: Nothing else, Your Honor. We'd like to
dismiss Ms. Davis from the lawsuit at this point.
MR. GEWERTER: And that's with prejudice?
MR. LIEBRADER: With prejudice, yes.
THE COURT: All right.
MR. GEWERTER: So she's got she has little kids to take of
if I can have her leave the courtroom.
THE COURT: Yes, all right. So upon motion of the plaintiff
and there being no objection thereto, you will be dismissed with
prejudice from this lawsuit. And I'm assuming we can also release her
as a witness, is that correct?
MR. GEWERTER: Correct.
MR. LIEBRADER: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. You may step
down.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
MR. GEWERTER: Go do your homework with the kids now.
MS DAVIS: It's too late.
MR. LIEBRADER: Your Honor, at this point I'd like to move
that Exhibit 6 be entered into evidence.
MR. GEWERTER: One second.
MR. LIEBRADER: I covered that with Ms. Davis.
MR. GEWERTER: Hold on. That's fine.
MR. LIEBRADER: Exhibit 10.

1	MR. GEWERTER: One second. That's fine.
2	MR. LIEBRADER: And how about 2, do we is 2 in already?
3	MR. GEWERTER: I have it checked that we did.
4	THE COURT: Yeah, I have it in too.
5	MR. LIEBRADER: Yes, two. Okay.
6	THE COURT: So I'm I'll be candid, this is fine. This is
7	maybe too much of an issue. But generally the exhibits are moved in
8	and then the witness testifies to them. We're doing it completely
9	opposite here. The witnesses are testifying them and then we're moving
10	them into evidence. But it doesn't seem to be an issue.
11	MR. GEWERTER: I agree. Normally it would be an issue, but
12	we've stipulated to most of these.
13	THE COURT: Yeah, okay.
14	MR. GEWERTER: It's our second go around.
15	THE COURT: And I just wanted to make sure that we're all on
16	the same page here. Okay. If I was missing something I wanted to be
17	sure about that. So at this point the only one that's really or the two
18	that outstanding let's see here.
19	[EXHIBITS 6 AND 10 ADMITTED]
20	MR. GEWERTER: Are 8 and 9.
21	THE COURT: 8 and 9, right.
22	THE CLERK: And then 15.
23	MR. GEWERTER: Correct.
24	THE CLERK: And then
25	MR. LIEBRADER: No, 8 isn't oh right, 8 because, right we

1	record.	
2		THE WITNESS: My name is Vernon, V-E-R-N-O-N,
3	Rodrigue	ez, R-O-D-R-I-G-U-E-Z.
4		DIRECT EXAMINATION
5	BY MR.	LIEBRADER:
6	Q	Good afternoon, Mr. Rodriguez.
7	Α	I might have to borrow his glasses if you want to refer to
8	Q	Oh sure, I will be do you have an extra pair or
9		MS. DAVIS: He can use his he needs your glasses.
10		MR. ROBINSON: Oh.
11		MR. GEWERTER: Give them to the Bailiff.
12		MS. DAVIS: The Bailiff's got them.
13		MR. ROBINSON: Thank you.
14		THE COURT: May I just remind you to speak into that
15	micropho	one so that we capture everything you're saying, okay?
16		THE WITNESS: Okay.
17		THE COURT: Thank you.
18		THE WITNESS: Thank you.
19	BY MR.	LIEBRADER:
20	Q	Mr. Rodriguez, can you please turn to tab 8 please?
21	Α	Okay.
22	Q	And to you recognize this document?
23	А	I do.
24	Q	And what is it?
25	Α	It looks like a list of our of the shareholders in the company.

directors of VCC. My responsibility was at the Wintech level and there we did give ourselves titles. Frank was president. I was listed as CEO. Mike Yoder was the CTO. There was no day to day operation in Virtual Communications Corp, so I didn't really function as a day to day operator there.

Q So but VCC existed, I think Mr. Robinson testified to, just to kind of raise money on behalf of Wintech, even though Wintech was a wholly own subsidiary, right? There was VCC and then Wintech had the technology inside, right?

A Wintech actually existed before VCC. It was formed prior to VCC. And it's correct that VCC was formed really for two reasons. One, when Retire Happy decided to raise money for the company. That was one reason VCC was formed, but also for the reason of a future potential going public or an acquisition.

Q Okay. And you were listed as the Chief Financial Officer for VCC and not just one -- not just the private placement memorandum in tab 13, but also the preliminary offering circular in tab 14?

- A What were the dates of those, counselor?
- Q That would be August 2015 for the preliminary offering circular, that's tab 14. And tab 13 is February 22nd of 2016.

A That's correct, I actually became -- was listed with the state of Nevada as a CFO in the summer of 2014. I was not listed as that prior to that.

Q Well it says here you're disclosing to future potential investors or VCC is that you were the company's chief financial officer and you

1	Q	answer some questions if you could.	
2	Α	Okay.	
3	Q	So this is Mr. Robinson writing to Ms. Minuskin December of	
4	2012, ju	st when kind of the offering just got started.	
5	Α	Uh-huh.	
6	Q	We are in complete agreement with our communication with	
7	your investors. Vern will be the direct contact. Do you disagree with		
8	that Mr. Robinson expected you to be the direct contact with the		
9	investor	s?	
10	Α	The answer is not just yes or no. The answer there is yes that	
11	was told	to Julie Minuskin, which by the way she said I don't want	
12	anybody	talking to my investors unless they have	
13		MR. LIEBRADER: Objection, hearsay.	
14		MR. GEWERTER: No, it's not she's a party.	
15		MR. LIEBRADER: She's not a party.	
16		MR. GEWERTER: She's not a party?	
17		THE COURT: Well	
18		THE WITNESS: I was not allowed to talk to investors. Unless	
19			
20		THE COURT: All right. So hold on. That objection is	
21	overrule	d as it goes to the effect on the listener as to what I think I	
22	don't kn	ow what he's going to say. And it was	
23		MR. GEWERTER: Well she's the owner	
24		MR. LIEBRADER: I'll withdraw	
25		THE COURT: I'll allow him to answer. Hold on.	
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 MR. GEWERTER: She's the owner of the --

THE COURT: I'm going to overrule that objection. So I want to hear the answer before I can actually evaluate what's being said.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

THE COURT: So what did she tell you?

THE WITNESS: When the original agreement was done, she made certain to inform, not just me, Mr. Robinson, and the Yoder brothers, that we were not to talk to any potential noteholders or people that were loaning money to the company. However, she did say if we run into a problem with an investor or a -- somebody that wants to loan money to the company and they have a questions about ALICE, the company, whatever, Mr. Robinson said, you know, Vern is the guy to talk to them about the overall company. And the Yoder brothers will talk to them about technology. To my knowledge, we never had even one of those people call us during the whole time that the lending was being done.

THE COURT: All right. How do you know that she told that to Ron and the Yoder brothers?

THE WITNESS: I was in the room when Julie Minuskin and her partner Ben Williams said that to Rob at the very beginning, before any money was loaned at all. I insist that you do not talk to my -- they're my people, my contacts, I don't want you talking to anybody. So that was my understanding and I didn't find any problem with that.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. LIEBRADER: But if they did have questions they -- Rob

A Okay.

Q And September of 2014 Ms. Davis writes to Mr. -- to Ms. Minuskin, and you're copied and Mr. Robinson is copied. Please review this with Josh and let us know when his potential investor can speak with Vernon on the phone. Were you aware that Ms. Davis was telling Ms. Minuskin that she could have investors contact you if they had any questions on the offering?

A I had to -- again, it's tough to remember these specific. But I would have to assume that Mr. Robinson told Alisa that if anybody had a question to refer them to me.

Q And Ms. Davis just testified Vern would speak with investors wary of the company. Do you recall that?

A I -- as I --

Q Maybe wary was the wrong word, but if they had questions about the company or the investment, you would speak to them?

A As I mentioned before, I never spoke with one investor -- not one was referred to me that I can recall. I expected some calls, but never -- not one ever came in.

Q So you -- but so you were standing by ready to offer that assistance if it was needed?

A Unless it was a question about the technical aspects of our software. Because I'm -- I was not a - still a dinosaur in technology. And so Frank and Mike were the key people in -- and if there were any questions, we anticipated that's what they would be.

Q So the technical aspects would go to the Yoders and what

1	Q	Okay. Did you ever authorize payments to investors on a	
2	return of their investments?		
3	Α	No.	
4	Q	So you were not involved in any accounting, correct?	
5	Α	No.	
6	Q	Let me clarify, were you ever involved in accounting to raise	
7	the money?		
8	Α	No.	
9	Q	Were you ever involved in accounting to pay back payments	
10	of the money?		
11	Α	No.	
12	Q	In fact, you're what I would call marketing guy, is that correct?	
13	Α	I was involved with the operating company full time.	
14	Q	Okay. And	
15	Α	Which is Wintech.	
16	Q	You weren't soliciting funds were you?	
17	Α	No.	
18	Q	And to the best of your knowledge did you ever violate any	
19	securities laws in the state of Nevada?		
20	Α	I don't even know what securities laws are in Nevada, no I	
21	didn't.		
22	Q	And did you ever act outside of your capacity as an officer or	
23	director	of any of the two companies referred to today?	
24	Α	I believe so.	
25	Q	Outside the capacity? Did you act in accordance with what	
- 1	1		

1	you belie	ved an officer and director should do
2	Α	Yes.
3	Q	for a Nevada corporation?
4	Α	Yes.
5	Q	Okay. And did the company have minutes, both companies?
6	Α	Um
7	Q	Let's go - no wait. Did Virtual Communications have corporate
8	minutes?	
9	Α	Yes. They did.
10	Q	Did they hold corporate meetings?
11	Α	Yes.
12	Q	Do they have separate bank accounts?
13	Α	Yes.
14	Q	Did Wintech have minutes?
15	Α	I don't believe so.
16	Q	Did they hold annual meetings?
17	Α	We did have member meetings.
18	Q	Okay.
19	Α	It's possible. I'm not totally or remember that. But
20	Q	So you weren't as involved with Wintech, is that correct?
21	Α	I was involved with Wintech.
22	Q	Okay. But did you were in charge. Who was in charge of
23	operating	or conducting minutes, I'm sorry meetings for Wintech?
24	Α	Generally I can't tell you who nobody was in charge of it.
25	Occasion	nally if it was for example, on the agreement to borrow funds
- 1	1	

Q Tell me exactly what you mean when you talk about for investment purposes, correct?

- A She -- that --
- Q Tell me -- if you can elaborate on that.

A That for sure, but even she did not -- she wanted to protect her -- what she said her list of contacts and customers because she had other investments she was placing them in. And I guess wanting to protect somebody going -- trying to go around her or something. So no, she did not want us contacting them unless she directed us to.

- Q And you never did talk to any of the investors did you?
- A Not prior to them investing.
- Q At any time whatsoever, including today.
- A When went into default some investors did call and that's when I began -- that's when I did talk to some.
 - Q That was after all the money was invested, correct?
- A That's right. Now there may have been -- there may have been -- I don't recall talking to investors while we were raising funds at all. I mean, again and I just assumed that Julie did not want me talking to anybody --
 - Q Well, -
 - A -- or Frank or Mike.
- Q -- I haven't seen any emails that show that so far. I've not seen any emails that you made representations to investors.
 - A No.

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Q Are there any out there that you might be aware that I am not

1	might direct you to answer in your briefs
2	MR. LIEBRADER: Okay.
3	THE COURT: but otherwise.
4	MR. LIEBRADER: Sounds fine.
5	MR. GEWERTER: Your Honor, the other question there's
6	Mr. Rodriguez has a medical issue with his wife in the afternoon. Can
7	we excuse his participation?
8	THE COURT: Of course. That's no problem.
9	MR. GEWERTER: So Mr. Robinson will be here of course,
10	right?
11	MR. ROBINSON: Do I have to be?
12	MS. DAVIS: Yes, you have to be.
13	MR. GEWERTER: You don't want to stand next to me after all
14	this time?
15	[Trial day 1 concluded at 4:40 p.m.]
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the
21	audio/video proceedings in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability.
22	Jessica Kirkpatrick
23	Jessica Kirkpatrick Court Recorder/Transcriber
24	Court Recorder/ Transcriber
25	